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THE CHINA PRESS

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VORWAERTS' HINT ON RUSSIAN COUP AGAIN REPEATED

Added Significance as Paper Now Under Government Control

FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Growing Conviction of Free People Engaged In Great Struggle

JAPAN RECOGNISES

Martial Law In Vladivostock; Chinese Entry Temporarily Forbidden

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 28.—The German newspaper Vorwaerts, commenting on the situation in Russia, continues to warn the German Government against "a new and dangerous enemy, namely, the conviction among the free peoples that they are defending the freedom of the people" and again urges that the German people shall be given a greater share in the Government.

The attitude of the Vorwaerts is significant, in view of the fact that it is under Government control.

Tokio, March 29.—Japan has recognised the Russian Provisional Government.

Vladivostock Under Military

Peking, March 29.—The Chinese Consul-General at Vladivostock reports that martial law has been proclaimed there. Recruiting is proceeding rapidly. The entry of Chinese laborers to Russia is prohibited for the time being.

The Chinese Minister at Petrograd reports that the Russian Government has apologised for the intrusion of Russian soldiers in the Chinese Legation to arrest the alleged German spy, Countess Klein-Michael, during the Revolution.

Arrest General Ivanoff

Petrograd, March 28.—General Ivanoff has been arrested.

At Kieff, General Brussiloff received the new oath of the troops on the south-western front. The soldiers carried him on their shoulders to his headquarters, where crimson shields are hanging, inscribed: "The troops will conquer the enemy as the nation conquered the dynasty."

The principle that the war must be continued until complete victory has been achieved is everywhere unanimously expressed by the army, navy, and people. The only differences are regarding the question of annexations, to which the very radical elements are opposed.

The feeling of solidarity between the soldiers and their officers is increasing and it is manifest that all realise the necessity for war to the knife against the enemy. News from the front shows that the same feeling prevails there.

Officers Keen to Fight

Since the warning issued by the Minister of War, that it is likely the Germans will make an attempt to reach the Capital, officers have been waiting in queues at the Commandant's headquarters, to volunteer for service on the Riga-Dvinsk front.

The Volhynia Regiment of the Guard, whose intervention in favor of the people decided the issue of the Revolution, yesterday organised a great manifestation for continuing the war until the end. They declared they would gladly re-inforce their brothers-in-arms in the trenches. This manifestation will be followed by others organised by the rest of the regiments of the Petrograd garrison.

The principle of a pursuance of the war until complete victory has been achieved has been unanimously expressed during the last two days, leaving no doubt of the intention of the army and people to strengthen by external victory their conquest of their internal liberty. Even the most radical workmen confirm this necessity, stipulating only that there shall be no annexations.

Perfect Unity in Army

The perfect union existing between the officers and the soldiers was more

(Continued on Page 2)

May Become American Ambassador to Japan

BRAND WHITLOCK

According to unofficial reports, Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, was ordered by the German authorities to haul down the American flag that was unfurled over the legation at Brussels. There are reports that Minister Whitlock will be made Ambassador to Japan.

Over-estimate German Harvest; Can't Increase It, Labor Being Short

All Must Recognise Seriousness, Says Batocki; Socialist Puts Deficiency at 1,000,000 Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 28.—In the Reichstag, today, Herr Batocki, the Food Controller, admitted that the harvest had been over-estimated and the stocks of pigs were insufficient. Therefore, many more cattle must be slaughtered.

An increase in agricultural products was impossible, owing to the shortage of labor and transport difficulties. He urged all to recognise the seriousness of the situation.

A Socialist Deputy declared that the deficiency in the harvest was a million tons.

G.$100,000,000 Loan By Morgan to France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 29.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company announce a new French loan of G.$100,000,000, in two-year notes, convertible into bonds redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest at 5½ per cent and to be issued at 99. The collateral security for the loan is valued at G.$120,000,000.

Printing Trades Strike Is Ending in Failure

The attempt by the local Trade Unionists to launch a huge strike among certain classes of labor in Shanghai is ending in failure. All the strikers of the Chung Hwa Book Company and 200 among the 700 strikers from the Commercial Press resumed their work yesterday.

Those who have returned confess that they could not hold out longer on account of financial difficulties and that they were misled into declaring the strike.

The management of the Commercial Press believes that before the end of the month, all the stay-aways will come back—unless they are rejected. It is also announced that those who have walked out will be treated as starters in their respective trades and certain other distinctions will be made against them.

DR. YEN QUITS GERMANY

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister to Germany, has sent a private telegram to his family in Shanghai informing them that he has left Germany for Denmark where he will remain two days and, if possible, take a neutral steamer to America. He also states that he will wait instructions from the Chinese government before proceeding home.

French Take Petit-Barisis, Veuceuil, Coucy-la-Ville And Lower Half Of Forest

Less Than League Off St. Quentin; British Gain 3,000 Yards on Five-Mile Front; Graves Pillaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 28.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Between the Somme and the Oise, there have been violent reciprocal artillery actions on the front Roupy-Essigny-Benay, where our fire stopped dead several attempts made by the enemy to attack.

South of the Oise, we followed up our success, capturing all the lower Forest of Coucy and the villages of Petit-Barisis, Veuceuil and Coucy-la-Ville. Our advanced elements, at some points, reached the western outskirts of the Forest of St. Gobain and the upper Coucy Forest. Our losses in this region were slight.

North of Soissons, we made important progress north of Neuville-sur-Margival and north-east of Leuilly. A successful *coup-de-main* in the Argonnes resulted in the capture of twenty prisoners. There was a somewhat violent artillery duel at Verdun, in the direction of Hill 304 and north of Bezonvaux.

Carry Several Positions

The communique this afternoon reported: There is nothing to report between the Somme and the Oise. South of the Oise, there were lively reciprocal artillery actions in the region east of the lower Forest of Coucy.

We again made progress north of the Ailette and also in the sector east of Leuilly and Neuville-sur-Margival, where we carried several important *points d'appui*. There has been a very violent artillery struggle between the Butte-du-Mesnil and Maisons-de-Champagne.

Hindenburg was greatly mistaken if he imagined that the destruction carried out by his soldiers in all the territory they have abandoned would prove an obstacle in the path of the French and prevent them from being accompanied by their artillery and followed by their baggage. The roads have been repaired and artillery and munitions have followed our infantry methodically, so that, when the Germans troops tried during the last two days, either to take up the offensive again, or to resist, they suffered vigorous rebuffs.

The advance of the French has, therefore, continued and considerable progress has been realised by them on two capital points of their front: namely, south-west of St. Quentin, where the Germans have been thrown back to within less than a league of the town and, secondly, south of the Oise, where the French have captured Coucy-le-Chateau.

British Gain 3,000 Yards

London, March 28.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, shows that cavalry continue to play a big part in the advance, by capturing two more villages. Since yesterday, we have pushed on, roughly, 3,000 yards, on a front of five miles, between Longavesnes and Equancourt.

The destructiveness of the enemy has frequently been too thorough and they have had to abandon large supplies and stores which they might have got away, but for the time spent in cutting down orchards and devastating flower-gardens. Tales of robbery continue. In some cases, the Germans make general levies, prior to leaving, taking the last franc of the poor inhabitants and also stealing all share certificates.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the full atrociousness of the conduct of the Germans in the evacuated territorie is only now appearing. They not only broke open the vaults in the churchyards and used them for machine-gun shelters, but they have systematically pillaged the graves of the well-to-do for the zinc and lead linings of the coffins and, possibly, for ornaments and jewels.

Cemeteries Wrecked

In several cases, cemeteries have been torn up as if by ghouls, the coffins broken up, the remains of the dead scattered and rubbish and filth thrown into the yawning graves. On the other hand, the Germans show an almost exaggerated respect for their own dead.

Their trim and gaudy cemeteries abound with pompous epitaphs "to fallen German heroes." Characteristically, inscribed tombstones have been stolen from neighboring French cemeteries.

The correspondent refers to the waste of hundreds of tons of explosives by the enemy in their wanton destruction of medieval fortress-chateaux, which are valueless for military purposes and for the blowing up of ancient ruins and monuments. He mentions that German officers offered villagers who have since been liberated ten francs for a pound of either the coffee, rice or lard distributed by the American Relief Commission, in order to send to their starving wives in Germany.

French 1918 Recruits Are Called to Colors

War Minister Says Decisive Period Beginning, But Not Synonymous With Short

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 27.—The Chamber of Deputies has authorised the calling up of the 1918 class after Easter and has adopted the Senate's Bill authorising the withdrawal of naturalisation from ex-subjects of the enemy Powers.

M. Painleve, the Minister of War, urging the necessity for calling up the 1918 class, said: "We are entering on the decisive phase of the war, but decisive is not synonymous with short. The German retreat has proved the strength and co-ordination of the British and French forces, but it does not mean that the German armies are weakening. Rather, the enemy are mustering their strength for a desperate effort."

SHIPPING CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explained that accounts of vessels sunk were not allowed to be published, because they would give the enemy information which, otherwise, they could not obtain, but, in all cases, Lloyd's and the owners were confidentially informed and the latter communicated with the relatives of persons lost.

Export of Argentine Grain Is Prohibited

Situation Makes It Necessary To Secure Stocks Country Itself Requires

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, March 28.—The exportation of grain and flour from the Argentine is prohibited, in order to secure the stocks necessary to the country. It was recently stated that locusts and drought had considerably depleted the harvest.

In 1915, the Argentine exported wheat, oats and maize to the value of £28,600,000 to the United Kingdom. The total value of the agricultural products exported was £62,576,742.

GT. BRITAIN NOTIFIES CLOSED ZONE EXTENDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 28.—The British Government has notified the Dutch Government of the extension of the zone declared closed from April 1.

SUNK BY STOCK GAMBLERS!

Tokio, March 28.—The rumor about the loss of the Awaji Maru was found to be a fabrication of share gamblers and the Japanese authorities are trying to find out the offenders.

Carpentier Is Not Allowed To Fight Willard Till War's End

New York, January 27.—Georges Carpentier, the French national hero as well as that nation's heavyweight champion, will not be seen in the squared-ring in America until after the great war has come to a close. The French military authorities have decided that Carpentier is too valuable a man to be permitted to leave the battlefront, where he has become one of the best air scouts of his corps.

The big French fighter has been decorated a number of times for bravery and efficiency. He started his career as a soldier with the automobile corps but soon afterward was given a chance with the flying squad—a thing a number of German flyers have learned to their regret.

Carpentier, however, promises that he will come to America after the war and attempt to wrest from Willard, or whoever at that time is world's champion, the heavyweight title and to take it back to his native land.

BRITISH WARSHIP HITS CHANNEL MINE; SINKS

Four Destroyer Officers And Seventeen Men Are Officially Reported Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—The Admiralty announces that a destroyer recently struck a mine and was sunk in the Channel. Four officers and seventeen men were saved.

Sir Wm. Robertson Visits Italian Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 28.—General Sir William Robertson has spent a week visiting the Middle and Lower Isonzo and Trentino fronts. He was received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel, who invested him with a high decoration. A distinguished French general simultaneously visited the fronts.

AUSTRALIAN IRONWORKS STRIKE IS TERMINATED

Men Gain Ten Pence a Day After Losing £96,000 During Eighteen Weeks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, March 28.—The strike of iron-moulders has been settled, after lasting for eighteen weeks. The men have been granted an increase of 10d. a day. The strikers lost £96,000 in wages during the strike.

AWAITING ACTION BY U.S.

Peking, March 28.—The officials and the people in Peking are paying great attention to the policy of the United States towards Germany to be discussed at the coming session of congress on April 2 as this will affect China's future policy.

The Weather

Fine weather, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 62.2 and the minimum 31.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.6 and 42.6.

FRENCH SHIPPING TRADE IS STEADILY INCREASING

Despite Submarine Campaign, Arrivals in February Were 95 And to March 25 Were 131

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 28.—The average number of merchant vessels arriving in French ports every day during February was 95, during the first fortnight in March 110 and thence, until the 25th instant, 131.

Controller Enforces Reduced Tea Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Charles Bathurst stated that 93,624,000 lbs. of tea were in bond in London on February 28 and 383,372,647 lbs. were withdrawn from bond last year.

The arrangements made for lowering the selling price of tea would be enforced from May 18. The Food Controller would not allow any consideration to interfere with the interests of the consumer and steps were being taken to prevent undue speculation.

Jacob Schiff for New Russian Government

Tokio, March 28.—(Eastern News Agency). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Russia told journalists that Great Britain, France and Italy have recognised the new Government of Russia and the United States did not like old Russia but welcomed the Free Russia after the Revolution. The American Ambassador to Petrograd has already been instructed by the Washington Government to recognise the new Government of Russia and even Mr. Schiff, who is a well known anti-Russian American, has wired to welcome the New Russia.

Germany to Make New Offer of Peace?

Tokio, March 28.—A San Francisco telegram reports:—A semi-official German organ has reported that at the Reichstag on March 29 the German Chancellor will make a report to make a second peace proposal.

U-BOAT TORPEDOES BRITISH HOSPITAL VESSEL ASTURIAS

31 Killed, 12 Missing, Many Others Injured; Had No Warning

CARRIED ALL SIGNS

Attacked at Night; Calamity Heightened by Explosion Among Chemicals

ABOUT 400 LANDED

Some of Dead Recovered Had Drowned; Several Died From Exposure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—The Admiralty announces that the British hospital-ship Asturias (12,002 tons), which was steaming with all navigation lights and all distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed, without warning, on the night of the 20th. The military casualties were eleven dead, three missing, including a female staff-nurse and seventeen injured, while among the crew the casualties were twenty dead, nine missing, including a stewardess and twenty-two injured.

The torpedoing of this ship is among the achievements claimed by U-boats in a German wireless press message.

Torpedoed at Midnight

The Asturias was torpedoed at midnight. The torpedo struck the vessel on her quarter, damaged the rudder and thence went into the engine-room, damaging the machinery and extinguishing the whole electrical illumination of the vessel.

The Asturias has landed 900 sick and those on board consist of the crew, members of the Royal Army Medical Corps and a number of nurses. Her distress-signals were answered and a patrol-boat towed off several boats belonging to the ship with the survivors.

Between 300 and 400 were landed, thinly clad and some injured. Three died after landing. Other survivors were rescued by a destroyer and another patrol-boat.

Many Women Aboard

There were more women on board the Asturias than usual, as many nurses whose term of service had expired were returning, eagerly anticipating a stay at home.

One boat capsized while it was being launched and some of the occupants were thrown into the water. The survivors were very cheery. They were dressed in a most heterogeneous collection of clothing, including pyjamas, quilts, etc.. Many were cut on the hands and feet.

Chemicals Explode

Several members of the Medical Corps, including three nurses, are missing. The explosion was rendered worse by the fact that the torpedo exploded in a part of the ship where disinfectants were stored, the fumes of the chemicals being suffocating.

The bodies of a Captain of the Royal Army Medical Corps and 24 medical orderlies were landed on Thursday morning, wearing lifebelts. Some had been drowned and some died from exposure.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Apr. 10

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 31
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Apr. 1

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

Promise Tls. 5,000 Yearly For the Cathedral School

Appeal Is Great Success; Head Master Graham Barrow Tell o Achievements in Examinations

Speech Day at the Cathedral School yesterday was a great success. The school hall was packed to its utmost capacity and reports, speeches, prize winners, songs and recitations were received with enthusiasm.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, who presided, in his speech sketched the progress of the school and spoke of the necessity of appealing to the British community to support the institution. He said that the appeal that was sent out some little time ago had more than justified the action of the committee since no less than Tls. 5,000 had been promised annually. He said:

"After ten years' work the school has established itself as part of the educational system of Shanghai, at least for the British Community. Our numbers for some time now have stood at sixty and there are boys who have to be refused because there is no room; even so our staff is not sufficient to deal with our numbers, therefore if the school is to continue it is necessary to do something. We accordingly laid our position before our leading mercantile houses and others, and they have by their action entirely justified our belief in ourselves. They have agreed to become our guarantors to the extent of finding us Tls. 5,000 a year, which will enable us to revise the salaries now paid and provide a second master. This sum is to be contributed by ten firms or groups of individuals, each of which provides Tls. 500 and a Governor. The Cathedral in respect of what it does for the School holds five Governorships. These fifteen governors will appoint a committee to manage the School.

"Many members of our community are hoping that one day there will be a British School for our boys and girls in Shanghai. What we want people to understand is that this school does not pretend in any way to take the place of a British school; we shall be quite ready to come in if the occasion arises and join in promoting such a school, and in the meantime we are, what we have always been, the Cathedral School. As such we shall continue to be of what use we can to the community."

The music master, Mr. R. B. Hurry, was unfortunately absent owing to illness and the Dean read his report. Mr. Hurry's report referred to the status of the choir in the school and told of the difficulties that had to be encountered. The music class at the school consisted of 29 boys, 16 of whom were choristers and the rest probationers. He said that for purposes of examinations these were divided into three classes. The recent tests resulted in Tippin, Bichard mi. and Hindson taking first place in each class respectively.

An excellent program of music and recitation followed which was heartily applauded. An Empire Tableau, the words of which were written by the head master, was one of the tit-bits of the program. Nine little boys represented the different parts of the British Empire in appropriate costumes and each said a verse dealing with the country he stood for. The enunciation and action called for most favorable comment and those who trained the young people are to be heartily congratulated upon the success that attended their efforts.

The report of the head master, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, was as follows:

"This is the fourth time that I have had the privilege of reading a report on the activities of the Cathedral School. I have always had to refer to the excellent work rendered by my colleagues. I have always had to record progress, and I have always had to congratulate the boys upon gaining certain successes in public examinations. During the last year, history has repeated itself. The Staff, the boys and the examination results all have been most satisfactory.

"In the Cambridge Local examinations, twelve boys were able to satisfy the examiners against seven in 1915, and five in 1914. Walker carried off the St. Andrew's Bursary and Schlee won the prize given by the St. George's Society to this school for English. But that is only a part of the work that comes before the public, and it is the least important part. The whole school has made a distinct movement forward not only in gathering certain information and being able to put it down but most important of all, the school as a school has developed that indefinable something that makes the individual pupil feel proud of wearing the school cap.

"It is difficult to tell you how we get what is sometimes called 'tone.' I believe the close proximity of the Cathedral has something to do with it. I believe that those short morning services that we have in the school chapel have something to do with it. I believe that the trust that we have in the pupil and the trust they have in us, has something to do with it, and I believe the patriotic sentiment that every British boy must feel at this time has something to do with it. Anyhow it is there, and it has been growing steadily through the history of the school.

"I do not pretend that we have no difficulties, or that we have no disappointments. We have, and they both teach us very good lessons. Our buildings are not all that they might be; our playground is not as commodious as we could wish, and our staff is not as big as the size of the school demands. But we have every reason to hope that bit by bit all these difficulties will fade away. One item of news that you all will welcome, is the fact that thanks to the generosity of the British people in Shanghai we are now in a position to get another master, and I am letting no secret out of the bag when I tell you that we already have men in our minds, who will be distinct acquisitions.

"The Great Teacher, in that wonderful lesson of His on the Mount, said: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Examination results may deceive; the increase in numbers of a school may deceive, but time must bring the real value of a school to light whether it is good or bad. The band of Old Boys is steadily getting bigger, and we are watching them to see how far their school has fitted them for the world. I can tell you of boys, very nearly thirty now, who are either in the battle line, or preparing to go there. I can tell you of boys who have been thought worthy to pay the great sacrifice in defence of their country. That is good, and we can thank God for it. Then there are the boys who are quietly working in the firms of Shanghai. Pretty well every firm has one or more Cathedral School boys. It is hard, very hard to stick to the same old round of work when we might be doing the bigger task, somewhere in France, but no-one dare say that the old boy who has to stay at home is not doing his bit.

"You might ask: How are our boys doing their bit out here? I would like to tell you a story. It is a true one. Some months ago one of the biggest firms in the Settlement asked for one of the boys, who was leaving school. The boy started work there. A month or two elapsed, and the same firm sent and asked if we had another boy we could let them have. We were able to send one. I have within the last week had yet another request for a boy. The taipan of that firm told me, that what pleased him about our boys was that they could be relied on absolutely. I am not going to pretend that I was not pleased at what he said any more than I am going to take credit for what the school has produced. But it is the school and all that belongs to it, that is to be congratulated upon having boys who both at home and out here are doing their little bit well.

"I am often asked how our boys compare with boys at home, and how boys fare who go home from us to enter the schools there. I know personally some half a dozen boys who have gone home in the last few years. Jack Hinton is in a class in which the average age is well above his own.

"He has lately passed his Cambridge Junior. He has won his school colors and he is the swimming champion of the lower school. Clement Walker, who is just entering Rugby, has always had to compete with boys his senior in age. His place in most subjects has been 1, 2, or 3. He has also got his school colors. Dick Chester is doing well at his school. Draper got into the sixth form of the same school. I give these details not to convince you of what a wonderful place this is, but rather to ask for your confidence, which will help us in the work that is before us.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I remember the head master of Dulwich College telling us on one occasion that the reward of work was more work. That is a fine motto. I believe honestly that we have worked well in the past and now our reward must be more work. How are we going to set about it? What are we going to aim at? The Cathedral School wants to turn out good men. It wants to so train its pupils that when difficulties arise they will know how to tackle them. It wants to make all who come in contact with its boys say: 'That chap can be relied upon.' It wants to turn out men with real individualities but individualities that reflect in every way the image of the Maker.

"And how are we to work for this ambitious result? I say: 'Make the child happy in his work!' I say: 'Use the activities that God has given to the child to make him grow.' I say: 'Make the boy busy and he will be happy, make the boy happy and he will be good, make the boy good and busy and he will be a worthy child of God."

The Prize-Winners

Dux Prize: Elias ma.
Seniors: Elias ma.
Ezra.
Saphiere (French).
Juniors: Tippin (Mathematics).
Bichard (English).
Walker (Latin).
Schlee (St. George's Society Prize).
Form IIIa: Harris (General progress).
Macdonald (Drawing).
Form IIIb: Marshall ma.
Form IV: Maitland ma.) Form.
Hindson) "
Mayer (Mathematics).
Truman (General progress).
Bichard mi.
Form V and VI:
Gande.
Aiers.
Marshall.
Sinclair.
Pilcher.
Music—Class A: Tippin.
Bichard ma.
Class B: Bichard mi.
Class C: Hindson.

Vorwaerts' Hint Again Repeated

(Continued from Page 1)

marked than ever at the imposing manifestation which lasted until last night, when the fraternity and union of all wearing the military uniform henceforward was unanimously proclaimed, this resolution being enthusiastically welcomed by the soldiers embracing their officers.

Yesterday the Government delegates returned from the northern front. They stated that the enthusiasm of the troops for the continuation of the war is ever growing and the soldiers are vowing that they will not abandon an inch of national territory.

Other delegates who have returned from Reval state that the officers of the navy have resolved to give their entire support to the Government to achieve victory and also, thanks to the elected committee of officers and sailors, mutual fraternity is stronger than ever. Similar news comes from Sebastopol, where, owing to the presence of mind of Admiral Koltchak, who is beloved by the sailors, the Revolution passed absolutely peacefully.

Deny Friction in Fleet

The Press denies the alarmist rumors, exaggerating a certain amount of friction in the Baltic Fleet, among which there were only thirty-two victims of the Revolution. All the vessels are quite as prepared as before to fight the enemy.

Soldiers are digging a huge square grave, in a prominent part of Petrograd, for the victims of the Revolution. A monument will be erected on the spot.

Order Prevails Everywhere

Paris, March 27.—Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the new Russian Government, order prevails throughout the country and a vigorous impulse has been given to the war organisation.

The Russian High Command has been reorganised along the same lines as already adopted in France and is concentrated in the hands of a War Committee composed of the Ministers for War, Marine, Finance and Foreign Affairs. The General-in-Chief is administratively under the orders of this committee, but retains full powers with regard to military operations.

The numerous addresses sent from the front to the new Government are convincing that the army is firm in its determination to pursue the struggle to the finish.

Will Meet Old Obligations

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the new Russian Government has assumed the financial obligations of the old Government to Great Britain.

News Brevities

Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, after a highly successful tour of Australia and New Zealand, is returning to Canada via the East. He has just completed a brief season in Singapore, where he won enthusiastic comment from all the critics. Paul Dufault first visited Australia about four years ago, as co-star with the famous American prima donna, the late Mme. Nordica. The tour just completed is his second of the Island Continent. According to press report, Mr. Dufault is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, combined with great dramatic power. He has a concert party with him and will probably give a couple of concerts in Shanghai on his way through.

* * *

The April meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, April 3. At 7 p.m. there will be the usual social function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the London Mission and the Christian Literature Society. At 8 o'clock the business meeting will take place, at which an address will be delivered by Dr. J. F. Downey, Dean Emeritus and Professor of Mathematics Emeritus, of the University of Minnesota, now connected with the University of Nanking. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in missionary work.

* * *

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Masonic Charity Fund of North China will be held at the Masonic Hall at 5.30 this afternoon. All Master Masons are invited to attend, whether subscribers or not.

* * *

Mr. C. E. Wedemeyer, local Manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., is leaving Dairen shortly for a post in Formosa and his friends are going to give him a farewell dinner at the Yamato Hotel on the 31st inst., says the Manchuria D. News.

* * *

Herr August Sulzdorff, Chief Detective in the German Concession, Tientsin, who was formerly in charge of secret service work at Tsingtau, shot himself in the German Barracks last Sunday morning, about 10.30. His suicide is ascribed to various causes, among them being melancholia at losing his job, and a furious row with the German Consul. He was 41 years of age, and a native of Colberg.—*P. T. Times.*

* * *

Pleadings were ordered in the British Supreme Court yesterday in an action brought by the Yee Sing Hong against the General Accident, Fire and Life Insurance Corporation, Ltd., the Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd., and the Sun Insurance Office. The claim was "for Tls. 12,774.168, being the proportionate sum due from the defendant companies to the plaintiff of the sum of Tls. 15,880.21 by the award of F. N. M. White, dated December 21, 1916, and made in pursuance to a submission to arbitration made between plaintiff and defendants." Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the plaintiffs.

* * *

Members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. will have a picnic to Hangchow during the Easter holidays under the direction of Mr. K. S. Zee. The party will leave by the special train on Friday morning, April 6, and return on the evening of the 9th. Numerous members have already signified their intention to take the trip. No reservation will be made after April 2, as previous arrangement must be made with the railroad and the hotel management in Hangchow.

* * *

On and after April 1, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada will open their own offices at No. 3a Peking Road, under the management of Mr. W. D. McCallum, Manager for North China. On the same date, Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., will cease to be resident secretaries of the above company.

* * *

The inquiry into the collision between the cruiser Haiyung and the s.s. Hsinyu which occurred last April has been concluded. Captain Kan Lien-kwei, Commander of Haiyung, has been dismissed from service, and deprived of his rank. Several subordinate officers of the same cruiser have been given due punishment.

REORGANISE YUNNANESE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, March 28.—The Central Government has finally authorised the Canton authorities to reorganise the Yunnan troops who have been stranded in the North River districts since the recent revolution, but the local authorities need $1,330,000 before being able to do so. There are now 17,000 Yunnanese stranded in the North River districts and the Kwangtung authorities propose to take 11,000 into their employment and disband the rest.

NEW MELTING SCHEME

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 29.—The scheme of the Ministry of Finance for melting brass cash has been approved by the Cabinet. The purchase of cash will first be commenced in Shantung and will subsequently be extended to other provinces. The principal smelting works will be at Tientsin.

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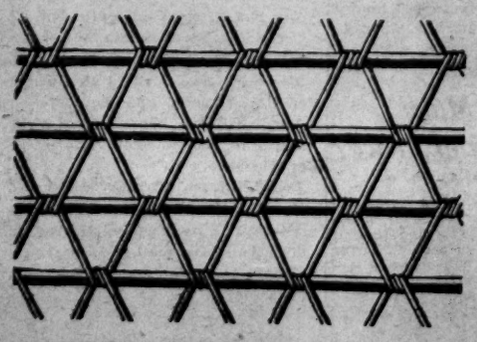

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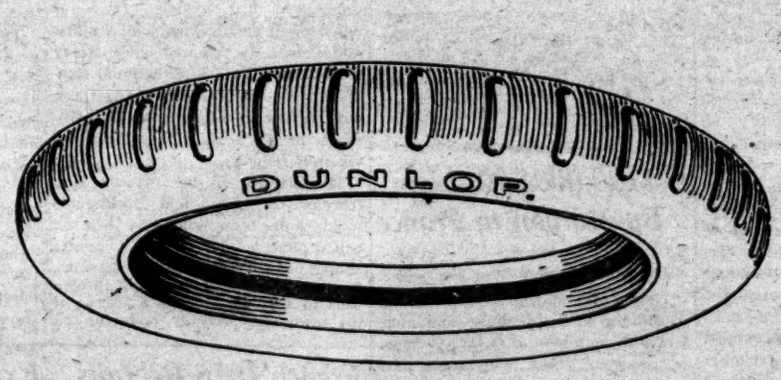

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Contest Now A Hunger War: Navy Britain's Real Weapon

How To Meet German Submarine Menace---The Communal Kitchen Plan---A Plea For Greater Frankness

This well known writer in the Daily News and Leader says the present war is now a hunger war, and that something must be done to stop Lord Derby's raids on the agricultural power of the country which have stripped the fields of labor and transformed great tracts of land, which last year were producing wheat, into stubble. As one heroic means of effecting food economy, he suggests adoption of the communal kitchen.

By A. G. Gardiner

The Kaiser has dropped the mask, and the war has plunged to its climax. It is a climax that can hardly be very prolonged. The issue is as simple as it is stupendous. Either we shall starve Germany into surrender or German will starve us. Nothing will be gained and much will be imperilled by failing to see the issue in its most naked character. Most of the mistakes we have made have been due to the blindness of men who have been incapable of seeing the true tendencies of the war, and who have canalised all our energies into a military direction, leaving the vital places in our system wholly unguarded. It has been almost a crime to talk of the submarine peril, of the food supply and of the folly of withdrawing labor from the land and the shipyards, and even the article on "A War of Starvation" which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago was greeted by thoughtless fanatics as a cunning "pacifist" trick of "butter patriots." When will these simple-minded people learn that those who differ from them about the conduct of the war may be as concerned as they are about the successful issue of the war? Are we not all involved in this great tragedy together? Is not everything we each hold dear equally at stake?

The Two Wars

For two years, while the air has been thick with the din about "funk-holes" and while the resources of the nation have been commandeered by the War Office, this journal has aimed at showing that the more the war was prolonged the more the merely military aspects of the struggle would become subordinate to the economic and to the capacity of the nation to endure. It is probable that the historian will date that tendency from the battle of the Marne. Germany's military coup failed there, and the failure was completed at the first battle of Ypres. Thenceforward, the true issue of the war was not military surprise, but economic endurance. It was the British Navy, and not the armies of the Allies, which was our real weapon of attack. The true function of the armies was to hold the enemy in the field until the sea power of Britain had so exhausted the enemy supplies that their power of resistance in the field was broken.

The wild men who have stampeded this country could not see this, but Germany saw it long ago, and saw that the only chance of victory lay not in the field but in the hope of delivering a fatal blow at Great Britain in her own element. She saw that starvation was her real peril, and she prepared to meet that peril by a counter policy of starvation. Her demonstrations on land were henceforward subsidiary to the ultimate purpose. They might, as was hoped in the case of the Rumanian drive, pave the way to a favorable peace, but if that hope was not realised then the answer to the slow starvation of Germany must be a desperate attempt to effect the swift starvation of England. And now that attempt is to be made with all the power at her command. Behind the screen of the Rumanian attack and the consequent "peace" offer, the bolt has been forged and today it is being hurled.

Is It 'Bluff'?

It is impossible for us to estimate the chance of this attempt to cut our life line succeeding. It is impossible because we do not know the two essentials of the calculation. We do not know the measure of the offensive power in the hand of the enemy, and we do not know the measure of the power of resistance in our own hand. It may be that Germany has already been exercising nearly all her destructive possibilities under water, and that the present announcement is only an experiment in the art of "bluff," addressed primarily to the neutral shipping world. If that is wholly or partially the explanation, the "bluff" has succeeded, at all events temporarily, in one of its main purposes. The neutral Powers have suspended their sailings for the time being.

But we must not assume that it is "bluff." In this matter we can leave nothing to chance, and it is our duty to assume that the claim of Germany that she can put three hundred submarines in the water is possibly well-founded. It is difficult of belief. Germany had fewer than 30 submarines at the outbreak of war, and the first submarine campaign which began in the spring of 1915 had ended by the autumn of that year in the practical destruction of her submarine fleet, both those built before and after the outbreak of the war. The weapon we have to reckon with is the new type of submarine, of vastly more powerful construction, which wages war not on the coast but in mid-ocean. Assuming that these have been under construction for eighteen months and that the rate of output is, as stated, two and a half a week, the total existing force—especially when we take into account the losses which, though less than formerly, are still considerable—must be far short of 300. Has the total not been in operation during the past four months? It is difficult to believe that it has not. It is difficult to believe that there was an enormous reserve ready to be launched on February 1. But we cannot be sure and it is our business to be prepared for the worst.

Perils of Secrecy

The other phase of the calculation is not less obscure. The fatal policy of giving the War Office its head has deadened the public mind to the other vital factors of the war. And the policy of secrecy in regard to all the naval, shipping, food and economic facts of our position has increased the public insensibility to realities. Secrecy is an essential of war. You cannot tell your friends what you would like them to know without telling the enemy what they must not know. But the effect has been to lull the public mind into a false security and to divert all the stimulus of public feeling into the one channel.

Nor is much of the secrecy very intelligible except on the disastrous ground that we should prevent our own people knowing not what the Germans do not know but what it is certain they do know. For what other reason did the Admiralty stop giving the information about the sinking of merchant ships which they gave at the beginning of the war? Why did they prohibit the daily losses being totalled so that we could see where we stood? Cannot the Germans count? They know, and have known, almost to the last ton, what they have sunk. The British public has not known, has assumed that all was well, and now awakens from its nightmare of the "funk-hole" Press to discover that the vital struggle is not on land but on sea, that what we want is not more men for the trenches, but more men to grow food in our fields and build ships to bring us food and material from abroad.

If America Comes In

The result is what might be expected. The authors of "everything-for-the-Army" are now exaggerating the very mischief they have created, and are grossly over-estimating the gravity of the losses we have sustained. They are sufficiently grave, especially in view of our enormous transport commitments in Salonica and the fact that sixty per cent of our shipping is engaged in war services. The record of December and January is especially disquieting, and if Germany is able to "terrorise" the neutral shipping off the seas and seriously to increase her destructive activities we have to confront a real peril of starvation.

We must face that possibility frankly if we are going to defeat it. And the first essential is not to cultivate illusions. If we are to beat Germany in this war of hunger we must rely on ourselves. It is possible that America may come in on our side, and in a financial sense and ultimately in a military sense her help would be invaluable. But her help in regard to the immediate problem could not be important. In a sense she would be able to help us less than she has in the past, for her ships, instead of being immune from attack, would be sunk with the rest. No, we cannot look to America to meet this emergency for us. We must meet it ourselves.

Three Things

There are, broadly speaking—apart from the work of the Navy—three things to do, and there is not a moment to lose before doing them. We must grow every ounce of food that it is in our power to grow; we must build every cargo ship that it is in our power to build; we must economise our present and future supplies of food to the last dram and scruple. On the first essential I shall say little here. It is of paramount importance, however, that Lord Derby's raids on the agricultural power of the country should be stopped and stopped at once. The fields are stripped of labor. Anyone familiar with the country sees the result in great tracts of land still under stubble which last year were producing food, and the idea of sending piano-tuners to repair this terrible mischief is the jesting of irresponsible people who are a danger to the nation.

Nor is it the purpose here to emphasise the second essential, for the need of building has been the main theme in these columns for weeks past, has now become generally recognised and will have powerful enforcement in Parliamant when the session opens next week.

Dangers of Delay

It is the third point which is most immediately pressing and none the less pressing in view of Lord Devonport's statement issued today on the conservation of our present and future food resources. Lord Devonport tells us that the machinery for rationing the country has been devised, but that at present it is not necessary to put it into operation, and he confines himself to indicating, the scale on which the public should voluntarily ration themselves. There is a very natural and reasonable disinclination to adopt extreme measures which would encourage the enemy with the idea that we were being punished. But it is important that this disinclination should not be allowed to have more than its due weight, and that we should not pretend that we are rich simply in order to avoid admitting that we are poor and taking the measures which poverty imposes. The experience of the past has shown the futility of merely voluntary experiments, and the general opinion in regard to the regulation of meals at restaurants is that it has led, not to less consumption, but to more.

The way to economy is not by these paths. It is not the over-feeding of the few, or even of the many which is the danger. The amount of actual overeating is probably in bulk quite trifling, and though there is much talk about the extravagance of the working classes, and some measure of truth in the talk, the fact that prices of commodities are today nearly 100 per cent above the the pre-war level is a sufficient guarantee against wastefulness.

The Communal Kitchen

The true enemy of economy is in the individual kitchen, and the method of rationing which Lord Devonport has in mind will not substantially increase our ability to make our supplies pan out. The method has largely broken down in Germany, and an expedient is being adopted there, as in Russia, which alone achieves the end in view. That expedient is the communal kitchen. It involves less circumlocution, waste of time, trial of temper and disappointment, than the effort to secure to each individual a supply of this, that, or the other commodity. It does really regularise consumption, and what is more important, secures an economy of consumptiin estimated at not less than 30 per cent. The method of distributiin is at once simple and fair, and not the least valuable element in the system is that it provides for the distribution being based on standard food values, whereas individual rationing gives no guarantee of the kind.

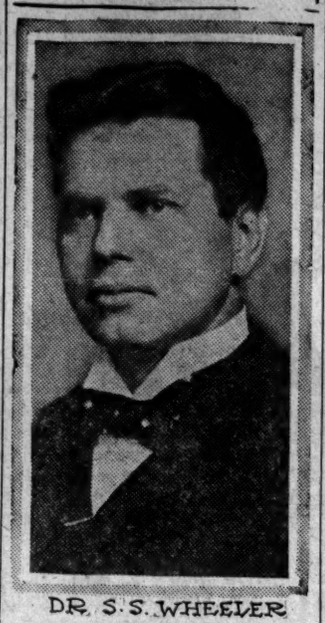
Begin With the Children

It is not an agreeable idea of course. The average housewife cannot readily conceive herself going off with a large vessel to the local kitchen to secure the daily supply of food for her family. But it is as attractive, more sensible, and infinitely more effective than standing in queues at the grocery store, the dairman's, the bakers and the butcher's for food that is perhaps not there when your turn to be served has come. And if we are called upon to face a real struggle with hunger, the test we shall apply to the expedients that are adopted is not whether they are agreeable, but whether they are necessary. There is already in the public feeding of school children an object lesson in running the communal kitchen, and it would be possible to prepare for eventualities by an extension of that system with a view to its application to the adult population.

The essential thing is that we should take time by the forelock in this crucial matter, and that we should not, because of merely sentimental considerations, hesitate to adopt the system which will add two weeks of staying power to every month's supply at our command.

These extreme measures may not be necessary. Germany's new campaign for starving us may prove abortive. The experience of the next week or two will be conclusive on that point. But if the threat is a reality the whole issue of the war and with it the fate of the world will depend upon the effectiveness of the measures we adopt to prevent this country being starved into defeat.

Noted Engineer Opposes U. S. Battleship Plans



DR. S. S. WHEELER

Above is a photograph of Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, president of a large manufacturing concern, who is the leader of the forces which are strenuous in their opposition to the adoption by the Navy Department of electricity driven dreadnoughts.

Dr. Wheeler and his associates contend that the huge weight of the machinery necessary to equip the battle monsters with electric direct drive would seriously hamper the ships from a battle standpoint.

The Navy Department, on the other hand, states that electric direct drive will solve the problem of speed and steady the ship greatly which will result in accurate firing in actual battle.

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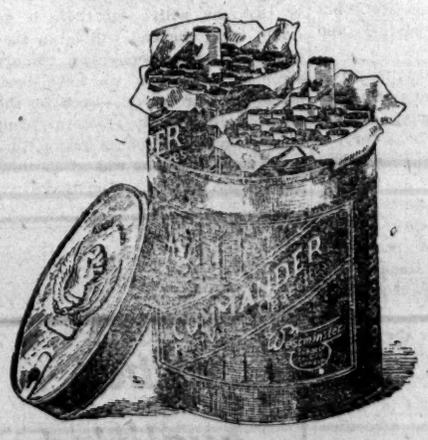

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TEN MILLION WOMEN GIVE HELP TO U.S.

Feminine Preparedness To Be Nation's First Line of Defense If Trouble Comes

THRIFT IN FOOD IS SOUGHT

Organisations Realise That War Clouds Bring New Social Demand Upon Wives

(*By Ruth Byers in New York World*)

New York, February 17.—Ten million women last week offered their services to the government in case of national disaster. Feminine preparedness is today the country's first line of defense, because the women know now what their "bit" will be if war should come to the United States.

A nation-wide campaign for the conservation of food, for greater thrift and for less wear and tear in household management—that will be the women's service to the nation when the need comes.

Every big woman's organization in the country is seriously facing this problem of food. The American Red Cross calls it a study in home dietetics, but an official name cannot disguise the national importance of the food economy it represents. The National League for Women's Service, the clearing house for work of the women of the entire nation, will soon have State and city experts to assist in this new scheme for feminine defense. If you want other names, the militia of mercy, the national special aid society, the municipal departments of the large cities and towns and the school systems and the settlement houses of the nation, will show something of the magnitude of the "war measure" as far as the women are concerned.

Hits Pocketbook

But every woman who understands it will tell you that it is a personal sort of preparedness as well as a national issue—the conservation of food. It has to do with the family pocketbook. It will teach women how to increase their purchasing power. It is a "preparedness" plan that will make for better meals less extravagance and more comfort. As a peace measure this new idea of feminine preparedness may deal with tainted food, leaking gas meters or false weights and measures. As a war measure it will provide the government with women trained to feed a passing regiment on an hour's notice, or cooks who can cook in the street for the soldiers should the emergency demand.

"For weeks the women have been waking up to a new social demand," Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer of New York, the woman who with a notable committee of experts really started this movement for better preparedness in the American homes, declared today, "the demand for less extravagance to meet the skyrocketing cost of living.' It is hardly a compliment, but the consensus of the world's opinion is that the women of America are the most extravagant women on the face of the earth. And the women know it.

Women Ashamed

"Since the European war began American women have been doing some very serious thinking. They are beginning to be a little ashamed of themselves.

"Some days ago the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Then the women were jolted wide awake. They know now how near we are skating to war. Suddenly the women's organizations realized all over the country that the women who could maintain sanitary, attractive homes, who could provide enough wholesome food with economic management would surely be the nation's asset in war times.

"Today the government at Washington looks upon this great food conservation which the women are just starting as the nation's first line of defense.

"The work started in New York last fall. Last week classes saw free demonstrations on Fifth avenue of the way to make good dishes out of stale bread crumbs. This week women are to be given the opportunity to learn how to cook the meat they invariably leave at the butcher's."

Certainly Mrs. Meyers' statements did not admit of argument.

Over-feeding

"We waste enough to feed an army," she declared. "Too many of us seem to think we are 'pickers' if we ask the price of things we buy. A lot of women think they will be considered stingy or penurious if they object to an exorbitant price on food stuff.

"Those who do not suffer from undereating suffer quite as much from overfeeding. It has been a matter of boasting to many women, the price they pay for rare fruits, cheese and table delicacies of all kinds. And what is the result? Nationally just now the situation is bad. For the last four months we have been calling it the high cost of living.

"Why not stop going into hysterics about the very things we have been coaxing our way and do a little constructive work ourselves. It is not one's fault but our own. Why not stop getting excited because of our own ignorance and carelessness? It is easy enough to blame the dealers, but seldom enough do any of us dare to tell the truth. The women have themselves largely to blame.

"Why not train the spender instead of demanding more and more from the earner? How about demanding from woman the same knowledge of their business of home making we demand from men in the pursuit of their business."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HE'LL MARRY HER WHEN HE FINDS THAT ROCK DAVID BOUNCED OFF GOLIATH'S DOME
GEE I WISH HED GET OUT AN' MARRY HER THE HOUSE IS CROWDED NOW-
HE'S HERE THREE TIMES A WEEK SOAKIN' UP OUR HEAT AN USIN' THE BEST ROOM
WELL THE BOSS TELLS ME THAT AS SOON AS THE MARKET SETTLES DOWN I'M TO GET A BOOST AN' THEN- YOU AND I NAN-
BUT VIC IF WE'RE NOT MARRIED SOON THEY WONT CALL ME A YOUNG BRIDE
I WASN'T BORN WHEN HE GAVE HER THAT RING-
INDOOR SPORTS.
WAITING FOR A HARD BOILED EGG TO SET THE DATE AFTER HE'S BEEN GOING WITH YOUR SISTER FOR FOUR YEARS

Little Menace In Diver War, Believes Sir Gilbert Parker

Kaiser's Campaign Is No hing New And Can't Starve Britain, Says Parliament Member

Sir Gilbert Parker has been in America for the last several weeks. The following interview with him is from the San Francisco Examiner:

Dapper and debonair, with mustache and pointed beard, giving him a likeness to Van Dyke's famous painting of Charles I. and looking more like a French boulevardier than an Imperialist Englishman handling "American publicity for England," as he himself admits, Sir Gilbert Parker, Baronet, member of Parliament and famous author, arrived here last night.

Sir Gilbert, who says he is here to recuperate from a breakdown caused by overwork, is at the Palace for a few days. Subsequently he will be the guest of the Percy Morgans at their peninsula home.

Sir Gilbert was interviewed on the ferryboat, on which he crossed the bay after he left the train at Point Richmond.

Gives Interview

"Ask your questions, gentlemen," he said resignedly. "But please take down verbatim every word I say."

Asked what would be the result of the intensified submarine warfare by Germany, Sir Gilbert said:

"Of course, such a submarine war has its dangers. But there is no danger of England being defeated in the manner planned by Germany. In the first place, you have noticed there has been a daily decrease in the number of ships sunk. And nearly as many neutrals have been sunk, as British vessels. There is nothing new in the submarine campaign. We have had many powerful submarine invasions, if one may so call them. The first thrusts have been more or less successful, but ultimately they were parried and decreased.

"Now what are the results, up to this moment, of the submarine attacks on the British navy and on the mercantile marine? As for the navy, we have more ships now than when the war began. As for the mercantile marine, not more than 5 per cent has been destroyed. That is to say we now stand perhaps 5 per cent less than we stood at the beginning of the war. How long do you think it will take Germany to starve England when she is only able to reduce the British mercantile marine by 5 per cent after two years and seven months? That is why I say that these submarine atrocities are serious inconvenience, but cannot seriously endanger the social and human life of Great Britain and her empire.

Diver War Barbaric

"I heard President Wilson make his statement in Corgress before the Senate and House. What was the burden of his address? It was that Germany had failed to keep her promise, made after the sinking of the Sussex, and had returned to methods incompatible with the rights of humanity and decent government. I do think there is any doubt in the minds of intelligent neutrals as to the barbaric nature of this submarine invasion.

"You might ask me: 'Why does Germany risk her relations with the United States?'

"The reply is because of the extraordinarily serious condition of her own people. She has not enough food, no fat, no oils. Throughout Germany there exists now a restriction of one egg and half a pound of meat in two weeks per person. Naturally Germany knows that the situation under such circumstances is critical for her. She knows she cannot break through the west front and she is tied up and harassed in the East. She has learned that sea power is the determining factor in all wars, as it was in the war of 1812 between England and the United States, and as it was in your own Civil War.

"And having found this out, Germany has gone to sea with her submarines, belause British sea power has placed her and her people in their present critical position. We British have fought according to the rules of the game."

Asked whether the allies would expect the United States to enter with them in a hard-and-fast alliance, should this country embark on a war with Germany, Sir Gilbert said:

"This question I would rather not answer. I do not want to appear to propagandize."

Peace by Midsummer

"What guarantees will be required for a permanent peace?" he was asked.

"I hope the President of the United States will find out," was the quick reply.

"The war will end by midsummer," Sir Gilbert continued. "It is hard to say which decisive action will bring it to an end. Germany may send out her navy again. It is likely that she will. But there is no doubt what the end will be in that direction. And, remember, we are stronger now than we have been since the war began. Both on the western and on the eastern front we are in a position to make Germany as sick as she was at Verdun, and much sicker. You have all heard of German organization. Did you ever think it strange that when she was 2 to 1 at the beginning of the war, when England had only her contemptible little army, that she did not get to Paris or Calais? That she did not take Verdun or Ypres? Where has she succeeded? Belgium, Rumania. Why did not she get to Petrograd? Because Russia, ill equipped, badly armed, was able to prevent her. She struck at three capitals, Paris, Petrograd and London, and she did not get to them. Believe me, England has beaten her organization at her own game.

Germans Good Fighters

"I say nothing against the German soldier or army. The Germans are a great military people. They are good fighters, and they have sustained this reputation since the war began. But they are up against better fighters, and fighters armed better than they are.

"England is now one great hive of industry. She is awake. She realizes to her last man the immense responsibility which rests on her. It takes the British a long time to awake, but when the British bulldog gets his teeth in he is slow taking them out."

Sir Gilbert stated that Admiral Jellicoe's transfer was merely intended to place him in the position where he fitted best. The same, he said, applies to General Joffre's transfer.

Concluding the interview, Sir Gilbert said: "I don't think there is an intelligent American that would trust the Prussian organization in any pact of peace. If the German people could make the terms of peace I would trust them.

Disarmament

"Have you ever thought that for 100 years Great Britain has been the dominant sea power, and that the seas have been safe for all? No territory or land was in danger through her navy.

"Do you think that if she is victorious, there will be any danger to the other nations of the earth after the war is over?

"As to general disarmament—if the allies are victorious, there will be an extensive disarmament, and a Legue for Peace such as advocated by President Wilson will be established."

GERMAN BULLETINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: We have counted 1,000 dead British on the battle-field between Lagnicourt and Morchies (south of Lagnicourt), since the 26th, as evidence of the success of our plans.

The French advance on the west bank of the Oise, near La Fere, has collapsed, with sanguinary losses. We captured some trenches southward of Ripont, taking 300 prisoners. Our counter-attack drove off some detachments of French troops which penetrated our positions northward of Rheims.

A thaw has reduced the fighting on the east front. We penetrated the Russian positions on the northeastern slope of Coman, in the wooded Carpathians and returned with prisoners and booty.

We stormed a fortified ridge southward of Uz Valley and took 150 prisoners. Counter-attacks failed.

CHILDREN'S REFUGE

An appeal for donations from the public is the keynote to the annual report just published by Honorary Secretary Etta Clear, of the Children's Refuge, 17 Brennan Road. The institute is crowded and extension is necessary to handle the many piteous cases coming to its doors.

The records of the past year show high returns for industrial work. Rugs are woven, dolls are made and dressed and great quantities of socks and other knitted garments are turned out under the supervision of Deaconess Maud Henderson and Miss Enid Beard.

Orders for $500 worth of goods obtained by Mrs. Thurston were executed during the summer and autumn months, while $90 was realised from the sale of articles made by the inmates last May.

The orphanage has been in existence since 1900 and its children now number 119. Scholarships are granted to those who show high standards at the examinations by St. Hilda's School, Wuchang, Union Girls' School, Hangchow and the Elizabeth Blake Hospital School.

SECOND REFERENDUM ON AUSTRALIAN COMPULSION

Hughes Denounces Laborites For Preventing Representation at War Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, March 27.—Mr. W. M. Hughes addressed 3,000 electors at Bendigo, today. His audience was very enthusiastic, waving flags, singing the National Anthem and cheering for the Allies.

The announcement made by Mr. Hughes that the question of compulsion might again be submitted to the electorate led to continuous cheering. In order to refute false statements, Mr. Hughes announced that the soldiers' vote in the conscription referendum was 72,000 for and 58,000 against. The announcement was loudly cheered.

He eloquently appealed for their whole-hearted co-operation and organised efforts to increase the food supply and the general conduct of the war, by means of men, money and products. He urged that they should concentrate their efforts on products which would help the Empire.

Mr. Hughes denounced the methods of the Labor caucus and said that every loyal Australian had been humiliated because the Labor members of the Senate had prevented the representation of Australia at the Imperial Conference.

Conference Delegates Made London Freemen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—The City Corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the City on General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris (Premier of Newfoundland), the Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir James Meston. The other delegates to the Imperial War Conference have already received the freedom of the City. All the delegates to the conference lunched with Their Majesties, today.

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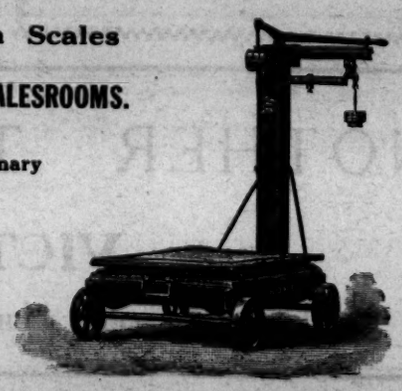

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MOTHER WHO FLEES FROM STARVATION

Food Terror Drives Englishwoman Into Holland To Save Herself and Children

RIOTING TO OBTAIN FATS

Woman Killed In Rush, Others Injured; Soldiers Beg Bread; One Egg a Fortnight

The conditions in Germany are described below by an Englishwoman who escaped to Holland to ensure food for her children. Married to a business man in Dusseldorf, she was in Germany before the war and lived there until six weeks ago.

"There is partial starvation in Germany now. The German housewife fears real starvation in the spring—say, when vegetables are scarcest, in April. I know of boys of 15 who have fainted at school. I weighed only 90lb. (6st. 6lb.) when I escaped from Germany. In eight days in Holland I gained 6lb. In six weeks, with nourishing food, I have gained 25lb, and though still thin I am gaining daily."

The speaker was a slight—almost fragile—young widow, the daughter of Mr. J. R. Rock, 34, Endlesham-road, Clapham Common, S. W. Her German husband, called up at the outbreak of the war, was killed at Ypres. She was left with three young children; one died of diphtheria in November. A boy, aged one year and nine months, and a girl of three years and nine months she has succeeded in bringing to England after a series of adventures that reveal British tenacity and maternal solicitude.

Starving to Save Babies

"In Dusseldorf we had a shortage of food last spring," she said last night, "and the famine in butter and other fats led to tremendous struggles in the shops. At three shops one Saturday night, to my personal knowledge, there were casualties. One woman was killed, another had her ribs broken, and I was thrown down and trampled under foot. The clamor for fats grew until rioting set in, and the soldiers appeared to sympathise with the women. When I moved to Crefeld and tried to deal with new butchers I could get no meat until tickets were introduced. Then we got our allowance and took it, asking no questions. The soldiers in the trenches may be well fed, but I have seen soldiers at home in training or on guard duty begging for bread from house to house. Every foot of land is cultivated, especially near the camps.

"Gradually the situation grew worse. Now there are no pigs, and potatoes, almost the only thing to be got, are growing scarcer. For a long time before we got away the allowance was 6lb. of potatoes per person each week. In September we could get no milk powder or condensed milk for a fortnight, I had to go without dinner and supper in order that my children might be kept alive. Bear in mind, I had money to buy but could not get food at any price. Six weeks ago the weekly allowance per person on food tickets in Crefold was:

6lb. of potatoes. ½lb. of meat.
3½lb. of bread. ½lb. of sugar.
1½oz. of butter or other fat, not more than one kind.

Cheese Mobs

'One egg a fortnight was allowed. For my two children I could get only ¾lb. meat. The news that a store has some cheese causes a crowd to mob the entrance, and the cheese is sold at twenty times the normal price. Jam cannot be got for love or money. The coffee substitute is frightful. A little coffee is smuggled from Holland, and also cocoa, to be sold at exorbitant prices. Prunes, rice, and white flour are 2s. 6d. a lb when you can get them. Household soap such as sells here at five pence a bar costs 6s. You wash your hands in stuff made of clay. Hat elastic is 6s. a yard.

"The Germans know better than we how to store vegetables and how to cook them or they would not have done so well.

Crawl Over the Frontier

Finally she determined to escape. "Twice I tried," she said, "to gain the frontier, only to be stopped. Then one night I tried again and was pulled up by a sentry. He was insolent at first, but at last, when the guard changed at 10 p.m., he let me pass, on my explanation that I was going to Holland to smuggle some things over. I got into the fields, but in trying to regain the main road was caught and handed over to another guard. This man finally said he would not hinder my doing a little smuggling. I passed several barking dogs and rain into the fields.

"After walking for an hour or so I came to a small forest surrounded by barbed wire by the Dutch. I walked round three sides trying to find my way. Eventually I struck the road again and saw a signpost that I was close to the German lines still. German sentries, in fact, caught sight of me and stared in my direction while I crawled on my elbows and toes. Turning, I saw another guard, and this time it was half an hour before I could move. I heard a clock in the distance strike 2 a.m. At last I got away and came to a Dutch cafe with a veranda, three garden chairs, a mat, and a sack. With these I made a bed, and slept till six o'clock. As a result I still have a frozen toe."

In the morning she found a Dutch friend and arranged for a Dutch business man to bring her children over, which he did the following night.

NATIONALISE HUNAN'S MINES IS SUGGESTION

Governor Asks It; People Enter Protest; Peking Sends Delegation to Investigate

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 28.—Tan Yen-kai, the Governor of Hunan, has submitted a proposal to the Government for the nationalisation of the mines of Hunan, which, he alleges, have not prospered under the management of merchants. On the other hand, a telegram which is supposed to come from the representatives of the people of Hunan strongly protests against the proposal. The Government has despatched delegates to investigate the matter.

SIR J. JORDAN RETURNING

The China Critic learns that H. E. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has cabled to the Government the news that H. E. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, will leave home shortly to resume his office. Mr. Sze hopes that, after his arrival, the negotiations for the flotation of another big loan may be commenced and carried through successfully.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. One Step—
   "Too Much Mustard"....Macklin
2. Waltz—
   "Nights of Gladness"....Ancliffe
3. Waltz—
   "L'Amour d'Ophelia".....Loreto
4. One Step—"The Policeman's Holiday" ..... Ewing
5. Waltz—"Miramar" ..... Sontini
6. One Step—"Hobomoko"...Reeves

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

TO PACIFY MUKDEN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 29.—Owing to the conflict between the military parties at Mukden, the Government has appointed a number of delegates to investigate the matter. These now recommend the appointment of a separate Civil Governor, in order to relieve the Military Governor, Chang Tso-ling, of the post he is holding concurrently. Chên Yi, the former Tuchun of Szechuen, is mentioned for the post of Civil Governor.

'Mr. Manhattan'

By Domino

Mr. Manhattan had a flat, and for some reason or other he had to leave it for a season by the 7.15 train. His manservant thought he might make something out of his master's absence and so got busy and let the flat. It is funny how rapidly you can let flats in musical comedy! Well the trouble was that Manhattan lost that train and came back to find his flat occupied by girls, pals, other people's wives, and his own prospective wife and father-in-law. There you have the ingredients.

"Mr. Manhattan" is an American play. The principals did not sing the verses of any of the songs, and when they arrived at the chorus they got a note in here and there. The Lyceum Theater was well filled and the audience evidently liked the stuff that was served up. Everybody laughed, and laughed often, and everybody clapped loudly for encores, and again everybody seemed to enjoy the show.

I like the people in the Bandman Company, and I know the majority of the actors, but I must have a kick at last night's show. The matter was nonsense, but at times nonsense is very wholesome. In "Mr. Manhattan" the matter was not wholesome. I took a fancy to Alex Kellaway the first time I saw him, and I admired his clever work last night. He did big things with his song "All dressed up and no place to go." But there was too much of the capital "L" about his language. The unfortunate part of it was the "capital" had an aspirate. Well, otherwise his work was excellent and he had most to do with the success of the show.

"Pinker" is a fine character and it was in the hands of Billy Rex. Billy is some comedian. He did really funny work in last night's performance and he was deservedly popular with the audience. He dances wonderfully well and he has some tip-top funny business. I liked his acting tremendously. Fred Winn had a good deal to do and he did it. Coutts with that gamey leg of his struggled with a rotten part valiantly. Leyland Hodgson was quite O-K. and when we talk about the ladies we must give Miss Kathleen Doyle the verdict. She went through her part in style and showed that she had both a good voice and a keen knowledge of acting.

Miss Manners was in the cast and was good as usual. Miss Gracie Rosslyn danced and she was delightful. There were plenty of other ladies to be seen and they all worked with a will. The music of the show was ear-tickling and I liked it. Taking it all together I should say it is the best thing that the company has put up. Which is faint praise. I read an article on "The deterioration of the drama" a few days ago. I fancy musical comedy has gone the same way. But may be the war has changed our way of looking at these things.

Australians to Help Britain with Metals

Sell Imperial Government Entire Output of Base Kinds For Ten Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, March 28.—Australia has sold her output of base metals for ten years to Great Britain.

Big London Explosion Wasn't Malicious, Says Report of Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—The Committee of Inquiry into the great explosion in East London, on January 19, report that a fire preceded the explosion and there is no evidence that the disaster was caused maliciously. The report records that 69 persons were killed on the spot, 98 seriously injured, of whom four subsequently died and 328 slightly injured, exclusive of hundreds who were triflingly affected.

It is announced that His Majesty has conferred the Edward Medal, First Class, on Dr. Angel, the chemist in charge and Wenborne, the leading male hand and the King's Police Medal on Police Constable Greenoff, all of whom sacrificed their lives through remaining at their posts.

NOT NECESSARILY

Tokio, March 28.—After deciding her attitude towards Germany the United States seems to have decided to help the Entente Powers financially. Therefore at the extraordinary session of Congress it seems a member will introduce a bill for that purpose.

If the assistance of the United States to the Entente Powers financially becomes a fact it is observed that it may affect the American financial activity in China more or less.

ENVOY WANG PROMOTES CHINA-JAPAN RELATIONS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Kioto, March 29.—The Chinese Special Envoy, Wang Ta-hsieh, after visiting Momoyama, met the representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and exchanged views for the promotion of friendly relations between China and Japan. The Kioto Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet in his honor on Wednesday evening.

British Parliament Approves Principle Of Votes For Women

Also Manhood Suffrage; Government Promises to Introduce a Bill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith, moving a resolution urging prompt legislation on the lines of the resolutions agreed by the Speaker's conference on electoral reform, which favored manhood suffrage for men occupying a dwelling-house or lodgings of the annual value of £10, the revision of the register every six months and, *inter alia*, that women on the Local Government register, of the proposed age of thirty to thirty-five, shall be eligible to vote, declared, in view of the war-services of women and questions arising after the war regarding the activities of women, that it would be unjust and inexpedient to withhold the franchise from women.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that soldiers must have a voice in the settlement of conditions after the war. He indicated that the Government was not prepared to adopt proportional representation, paid a warm tribute to the services of women in the manufacture of munitions and said that the Government proposed to leave the question of women's suffrage to the House.

He did not doubt what the vote of the House would be. The Premier hailed the recommendations made by the commission concerning the franchise and appealed to the House to pass them substantially as made.

Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that, in view of the strongly expressed opinions in the debate, favoring the recommendations made by the Speaker's conference, the Government had decided to introduce a Bill to give them effect.

A Unionist amendment limiting electoral reform during the war to the provision of a new register and votes for soldiers and sailors, was rejected by 341 votes to 62 and Mr. Asquith's motion was passed by the House, amid loud cheers.

SHANGHAI GARRISON

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 29.—Chang Ching-yao, the Commander of the 7th Division, arrived in Peking, yesterday. It is stated that he has been summoned to the Capital in order to receive instructions concerning the transfer of the 7th Division from Honan to Shanghai.

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SPORTS -:- Latest New of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

Basketball

The following is the result of a game of basketball played Wednesday afternoon, between the Shanghai Baptist College, and the Y.M.C.A. Day School, on the college grounds.

Y.M.C.A.		Baptist College.	
H. S. Suvoong.	2	Tug Bei-dz...	2
S. B. Hsu....	5	Hu	–
Z. J. Kao.....12		Chang	–
Z. Y. Kao....	–	Tse	2
H. T. Jui.....	–	Tam	–
J. Wong	–	Yuh Kon-hu..	–
	19		7

The team work and speed of the Association boys was superior to that of the Collegians.

City League Games

Last night there were two games in the city league played on the Y.M.C.A. floor. The first was between the Blue Socks and the Physical Directors. The game was rather even in the first half, Bowman making three field goals. The second half, Ko woke up and made eight goals, largely from good passing by Swan, who was playing guard. The final score was 38 to 13 in favor of the Y.M.C.A. The game was very clean and sportsmanlike throughout, and very few fouls were made. Scores:

Blue Sox.		Y.M.C.A.	
Ferris	2	Zee	8
Ollerdessen ..	2	Ko 18	
Bowman	6	Hoh 11	
Foox	–	Yang	–
Sanft	–	McCloy	1
		Swan	–
	10		38

Referees, Swan and McCloy.

The second game was between the Portuguese and the Physical Directors. At the end of the first half, Portugal was ahead. In the first half Swan had to retire with an injured eye. In the second half, the Physical Directors picked up and scored for a short time at will, and held the upper hand during the rest of the game. The final score was 27 to 16.

Portugal covered the ball very cleverly and missed very few passes. A little more weight and combination would make them formidable opponents. Both teams played an exceptionally clean game. The two games were the most sportsmanlike seen on the local floor for a long time. Scores:

Portugal.		Y.M.C.A.	
Diniz	2	Ko	3
R. Canavarro.10		McCloy	8
Sequeira	2	Hoh 14	
Vieira	1	Zee	–
J. Canavarro..	1	Yang	2
		Swan	–
	16		27

Referee, Bowman.

Boxing

For the next boxing preliminaries under the auspices of the American A. C. which will be held on April 4, at 9.15 p.m. at Chang Su Ho Gardens, an excellent card is being arranged which will include practically all the boxers who were in the contests on March 16, together with new talent. The show will be more complete and as the men are all in much better condition, and have had more training, they will be able to give better exhibitions. Besides this, as their abilities are better known, they will be matched more evenly. In matching men the Boxing Committee have taken into consideration weight, age, experience, and skill. They do not intend to have any one-sided bouts.

The object of the Club is to furnish some interesting sport. They do not expect to charge admission to the contests; but will expect everyone who is given a complimentary ticket to subscribe either $3 or $5. The net profits will be given to the American Red Cross Society.

The finals of the tournament will be held on April 18, when the winners of the various preliminary bouts will meet, and the winners in the finals will be awarded the silver cups now on view at Sennet Freres.

The following men qualified in the first preliminary to box in the finals: Lewis, Morris, Mott, Marsh, Corbett, Adams, and McNiel.

The following men will have an opportunity to qualify in the preliminaries on April 4: Neergaard, Oots, Noodt, Blanque, Woods, Troyer, Cox, O'Brien, Adams, and Maggert.

The bouts are open to all local amateurs. Entries are received by the Squires, Bingham Co.

Football

Referee In Error

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Yangchow, March 27. On Saturday, March 24, athletic relationship between Mahan School, Yangchow, and Chinkiang Presbyterian High School was inaugurated by a football game between the two schools. The game was played in Chinkiang, at Victoria Park, which was loaned to the schools for the occasion. The Athletic Director of Mahan School refereed for about ten minutes, but then a neutral referee was found who finished the game.

With the wind very much in their favor the Chinkiang team scored three goals in the first half. One of these, however, was made by the wind carrying the ball directly into the goal from a corner kick without anyone on either side touching it.

For the second half the Mahan team had the benefit of the strong wind at their backs. They kept the ball in their opponents' half of the field for most of the time, the Chinkiang players having only one chance at a goal which they missed. Two certain goals were scored by the Yangchow team in this half and the ball entered the net once more just after the whistle blew for a "hands ball," made by a Mahan player. Towards the end of the game a penalty kick was awarded the Mahan team. Some of the Chinkiang players stood inside the penalty area, however, and one of them rushed in and kicked the ball just after the referee's whistle blew, before the Mahan captain had time to take the penalty kick. A protest was made which the referee refused to allow.

The principal of the High School being unavoidably absent from town had asked the Yangchow School's athletic director to referee and to take charge of affairs, so after the game the latter requested the referee he had asked to take his place to allow time to be extended until a rule book could be obtained and then to allow the penalty kick to be tried for again. This the refereee did not consider in accordance with the rules.

There was no question of the referee's fairness or of the fair treatment accorded the visiting team by the Chinkiang School. Though it is probably too late this year, both schools hope to meet again next year and continue their friendly relations.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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WEATHER

Fine weather, with variable and moderate breezes in our regions. Fresh monsoon in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 30, 1917

'One People'

(New York World)

NO other paragraph in Washington's Farewell Address is so pertinent to the crisis that confronts the United States as this:

"If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by our justice, may counsel."

The United States today is practically at war with Germany because the German Government had reason to believe that we had not remained "one People." It believed that under the influence of an aggressive and unscrupulous propaganda the American people were divided, and that the controlling power rested with those elements which were determined to use the United States to further the military policies of the German Empire.

Even in respect to the new proclamation of ruthless submarine warfare, it is reported by the American correspondents who have left Berlin that official Germany was sure that "the German-Americans would not allow President Wilson to sever diplomatic relations."

Had the German Government known that we were still "one People" the neutrality of the United States would have been respected, the elementary rights of American citizens would not have been challenged and there would be no more danger of war between the United States and Germany than there is between the United States and France.

The blame for this unfortunate situation rests primarily upon the German-language press of the United States. Its responsibility is the greater because the motive was mainly commercial.

When the war began, the German-language newspapers in the United States were rapidly dying. For years they had been steadily losing circulation, revenue and prestige, and the end was in sight. They seized upon the war as their opportunity to rehabilitate themselves financially. This could be done only by an organised appeal to the passion and racial solidarity of Americans of German birth.

The efforts of the German-language press were adroitly supplemented by the efforts—and the money—of the official German propaganda. All American newspapers which were not pro-German were assailed as the fountainhead of lies. Germans were warned not to read them, as these newspapers were in the pay of the British Government. Likewise, eminent Americans whose sympathies were with the Allies were denounced as paid emissaries of Great Britain. They too had been bought with British gold.

This campaign went on day after day, week after week, month after month. In every controversy between the United States and Germany the full influence of the German-language press was thrown on the side of Germany and against the United States. The neutrality of the Administration was attacked at every point and at every angle. The German-language newspapers were apparently edited by one man and directed by one mind. Whatever the issue was, they all said the same thing. Every new scheme for bedevilling the United States and inciting sedition for the benefit of German autocracy received their strident approval and support.

In time the German Government came to believe that the opinion which it was promoting and paying for in the United States was the opinion of the American people. Even the re-election of President Wilson did not wholly disillusion it, as the submarine decree subsequently proved.

Whether or not we have actual war with Germany, the lesson of the last thirty months is the most vital lesson that the American people have had to learn since the destruction of Slavery and Secession. This Nation cannot exist half American and half alien. It must be "one People," and if we shirk longer the task of making it one People we are inviting the destruction of the Republic.

A Macedonian Fete

Village Hospitality

(From a Times correspondent at Salonica)

It is perhaps the only advantage of being at Salonica that you can spend two separate Christmases there. Thus it happened that, 13 days after we had eaten our own plum puddings in the mess, we rode away romantically across the mountains for a Christmas Day in a Macedonian village.

The cavalcade consisted of three Englishmen—one of them a cosmopolitan genius speaking Greek like his mother tongue—Petros, a Greek orderly and a leading citizen of our village. We sat on pack saddles not unlike armchairs, with rope stirrups. The reins are a hollow mockery, their only purpose being to affront the pony and make him sulk. Hang them carelessly on the saddle and the sure-footed little beast will find his way along the most blood-curdling paths, where deep ravines full of boulders await the smallest slip. At the end of a pass we emerged into a great plain and saw our village before us amid vineyards and fig-trees.

We fled a salvo of revolver shots into the air to announce our arrival and were soon shaking hands with a number of beautifully washed gentlemen in their Sunday clothes—dark blue black-braided Eton jackets and dark baggy trousers—and saying Greek Good Mornings and Happy Christmases.

Brandy and Sweets

We had a host-in-chief to whom we were pledged and had thought to lunch with him, but Petros was politely determined that we were to lunch with him, and before we fully appreciated the position we were in his house reclining on lovely striped rugs of red, black, and yellow and watching the sparks from a wood fire fly up a big chimney. Before lunch, however, came a ceremony which is inevitable on entering any house. The daughter of the house brings a tray on which are small glasses of home-made brandy, an equal number of glasses of water, and a dish of sweet stuff—Turkish delight, chocolates, or in one case, unequivocally British marmalade to be eaten with a spoon. The guest stands up, takes a glass of brandy, drinks it and says (in Greek) "Cheer oh." Next he takes a sip of water, and last a sweet. He says to the lady (in Greek) "splendid!" she replies in effect, "I hope it will do you good" and moves on with her tray to the next guest.

After the cognac and the Turkish coffee came lunch. Soup of tripe, rice and vinegar, followed by a duck. The duck had rice with it and a touch of garlic. Of all ducks this was the most palpably divine ever eaten. We were not allowed to enjoy it without a struggle, for the host-in-chief had heard of our coming and sent his eldest son to rip us untimely from Petros. He was appeased by the promise of future meals at his house and accompanied us to see the great event of the day, the dancing in the market-place.

The Dance

The market-place is an irregular open space with the invariable plane tree. The spectators gather in the corners, leaving the middle clear for the dancers, who are divided into two groups. One of these groups revolves slowly round a barrel-organ decorated with artificial flowers and grinding out one never-ending tune. First come half a dozen young men, their hands on each other's shoulders. Next, hand in hand, some 20 or more women with maroon-colored draperies round their heads, dark-blue bodices and skirts, and large aprons of vivid scarlet crossed with bars of a darker red and fringed with tassels of bright color. Round their necks are strings of gold coins—dowries to be handed on from mother to daughter, big, thin Magyar coins mostly, though one lady has a brooch of three English sovereigns. Next to the women come the children, tailing away to the very tiniest little girl, each resplendent in her tiny red apron. The leader performs a very simple step; his immediate neighbors imitate it, but further down the line the step becomes a mere shuffle, and so they go round and round for ever silently and steadily, not apparently bored, but with no trace of joviality.

The other group consists of older men who dance far more elaborately with turnings and twistings and duckings and snappings of fingers. Their leader is a fine, tall fellow with a fierce, black mustache and a red sash. He waves a bottle in one hand, assumes poses of humorously exaggerated grace, and has altogether a debonnaire and swash-bucklering way with him. Having been to America he proudly shouts "Merry Christmas; Happy New Year" to us. For this group music is provided by two clarinet players and a drummer. Many of the dancers reward them by throwing them coins. If anyone throws a drachma the leader picks it up, spits upon it, and by this simple method claps it on to the forehead of a clarinet player, who thereupon walks round, chin high in the air, exhibiting the largesse.

The Mayor

As we sat watching from a balcony there came to wait on us the Mayor of the village, a polished gentleman, clad, as befitting one who had been in his youth a head waiter, in a smartly cut ulster and a bowler hat. He asked us to call upon him, and at his house we sat in a solemn circle and listened to curious Turkish tunes upon the gramophone. He clung to us through innumerable further calls and finally came back with us to the house of our own particular host. Here he became eloquent, and talked at exhausting length of M. Venizelos. To us, who could not understand him, he appeared tedious; to those who could he was obviously a nightmare. At last he left us with our host, a splendid giant of an old man of 70, who also admired the English. When their Fleet had been at Salonica 20 years ago he had opened a butcher's shop, and in one month made a profit of £120. But his praise was more discriminating than the Mayor's. "These men have come to my house," he said. "They appear very agreeable, but I do not know their hearts. They may be like an apple that has a pretty skin and a sweet smell, but is worm-eaten at the core."

Too soon came the time for us to depart. Amid the friendliest protestations we climbed once more on our ponies, drank the last stirrup-cups of brandy, and said the last goodbye. And so back with memories of the most charming and hospitable good manners we had ever met.

Food And Health In Germany

Some reliable information regarding economic and other conditions in Germany has just reached me through a traveller who has arrived from over the frontier, says the Rotterdam correspondent of the Times. His experiences are derived from residence in 20 towns of all sizes, and the hotels in which he stayed were invariably the best commercial houses. He said:—

My expenses were just about 25s. per day for board and lodging, worked out thus:—I paid usually about 4s. for a room. Then came breakfast, consisting of 80 grammes of bread (3oz.), seven grammes, or a quarter of an ounce, of butter, and burned yeast instead of coffee, sometimes, not always, with saccharin, and sometimes jam, which was not very fruity. This always cost 1s. 6d. Being a foreigner, I got rather more bread than the Germans do, thus. At each place I was asked how long I intended to remain, and would say, "Perhaps a week." Then I got for a week a bread card called a traveller's bread card, with 20 tickets of 1½oz. each. But sometimes I only stayed two days; then I ate my week's supply in two days, or sometimes gave some tickets to friends and business acquaintances. After breakfast I usually went to a *cafe*, and again got two thin slices of bread with coffee substitute, which again cost 1s. 6d., but kept me going.

Sugar, real coffee, and milk are nowhere obtainable. Last November when I was in Germany you could still get some milk before 12 o'clock, but now all milk is kept for children under two years. At half-past 12 I returned to the hotel for dinner. This consisted of thin soup, made of turnip tops or sometimes carrots. Then followed one little potato. Next came a piece of meat weighing roughly one and a half English ounces, with one-half of a potato. That was the whole dinner, and cost 4. 6d.

At 4 p.m. I had tea, consisting again of two thin slices of bread and coffee substitute, price 1s. 6d. At 8 I had supper, which was the same as dinner and the same price—4s. 6d. Between meals I bought Dutch chocolate, which seems to be on sale in all the principal towns, chiefly from the firms of Kwata of Breda and Bensdorp of Amsterdam. It costs 11d. per piece instead of about three halfpence as in Holland.

Twice daily, when I could, I bought a glass of beer, which costs about 6d. In some towns you can only get beer until 2 p.m., in others only after 6 p.m., but it is usually available and not bad.

Speaking generally, food is better in the small towns than in the big towns, which may perhaps be because the small towns are in closer touch with agricultural producers, or because the distribution is easier. Everything you get in provision shops in German towns seems to be Dutch, and you get very forcible illustrations of the extent of smuggling. It is all nonsense to say that it is of no real importance, though, of course, the prices of smuggled goods are crazy.

Now about the state of health of the people. I watched the children fairly closely for a time. They do not look thin, but there is a striking look of listlessness. Among girls of 14 to 20 you notice that the eyes have no sparkle, and their whole attitude is listless and lifeless. Despite denials, I know that the death-rate is very high, and the reason is that if illness or disease gets hold of a person there is no strength left to throw it off. Consequently, despite German medical science and precautions, quite harmless illnesses frequently take a fatal turn.

Faith in U-Boats

With regard to public spirit, I was in Germany until after the submarine campaign started. Frankly the Germans generally, both military and civilian, with whom I talked think of the submarine less as a means of achieving final victory than of securing peace. "We are only fighting to come to an agreement," said one after another, and "the longer we fight the more taxes our children will have to pay." But they made a god of the U-boat. They consider them sure to isolate England.

I frequently pointed out to Germans that England has daily some 300 ships at sea, and even submarines cannot sink them all, but they always replied, "Yes, if England has 300 ships at sea we shall sink them all, and within two months England also will have nothing more to eat." They believe the wildest legends about submarines. Thus I was seriously informed by a grave and perfectly serious person that Germany launched 120 submarines in one day. They absolutely disbelieve that the Bremen was sunk or lost. At Christmas time Tietz's big stores at Cologne had a great window display announcing "Arrival of submarine Bremen in Hamburg."

It may interest you to learn that for some reason I was not permitted to go to Dresden. I had a friend there whom I wanted much to meet, but I could not get permission, and my friend had to come to meet me elsewhere.

I pointed out that there had been a report in Holland of a great explosion at Dresden, but my informant said that he had heard nothing of it. All he knew was that he could not get there. Regarding explosions, my informant said:—

The papers are so strictly censored that if there is an explosion you know nothing about it, unless you come across evidence of it. For instance, on the Kaiser's birthday (January 27) I was walking on the Prinzadolf Allee at Dusseldorf, near the Pschorr-brauerei, at 11 a.m. when I heard a heavy explosion. Every where the windows were smashed, and so it was all over the place. It was over in a few seconds, but I knew there must have been an explosion somewhere. Next day people from the place where the explosion occurred, namely, the ammunition works about two hours from Cologne, arrived at Dusseldorf, and said that 40 people had been killed and a large number injured. It was a very big explosion, and the whole place was utterly wrecked, but next day the Dusseldorfer *Generalanzeiger* had about three lines to say that two persons were killed, two seriously injured, and two slightly injured, whilst considerable damage had been done to property. Not one word was allowed to appear about the damage in Dusseldorf. The statement that 40 persons were killed was not a first sensational report, but a serious statement made next day."

I was also told that Munich, as well as Dresden, is closed to foreigners, but I cannot state if this is correct.

Women, as you know, are running the whole economic life of the country. They are street-cleaners, navvies, munition-makers, and do all the work on the trains except the driving and the chief guards' work. The train service itself is abominable. At Cologne I waited three hours for an overdue train to Aix-la-Chapelle, and when it came it was overfull. Half of every train is reserved for the military.

'Great Attack on England'

The people are frankly sick of the war, and even amongst the soldiers and junior officers and N.C.O.'s, with whom I often talked, the only ones who show any war keenness are those who have not yet been to the front. But the general talk is all of a great German attack on England. They say that the crisis of the submarine campaign is to coincide with a great German attack on the Western front, the idea being that just at the crisis of the fight in the West the submarine campaign will cut short the supply of ammunition to the British front in France.

Naturally there is much discontent, but you may take it from me that there is no rioting, for the following reason. The system of police espionage and information by amateur spies is amazing. If a discontented person begins murmuring, he or she is seized and haled before a magistrate, before he has time to do more than get the incriminating words out of his mouth. Hence any attempt at organized protest is suppressed before it has time to come even to the bud. I heard from friends in Dusseldorf that some 20 soldiers had intended to create a disturbance about feeding or something, but before they could get a chance to concert action they were all arrested through the agency of spies and given periods of fortress imprisonment.

In conclusion I asked my informant if he intended to return to Germany. He replied:—"Not I. It pays well, but I simply cannot stand it again."

Why We Hate Snow

The Cold Truth

By An Officer at the Front

Snow is pretty stuff to look at; in fact, in a moment of great enthusiasm one might concede that it even beautifies the battlefield a little but beyond this no trench-dweller will go, even if he gets as far.

The cold truth is that snow stands in the forefront of the nuisances which the inhabitants of the trench world have to put up with. When it is snowing, what little space the snow flakes leave in the air is filled with disgust. After a week, everything is in a state of perfect beastliness.

It always happens that snow falls hard during the night and then thaws with equal enthusiasm during the day. Then the world falls to pieces. The laboriously created chaos of sandbags and caves which make the universe for Thomas Atkins, trenches, gun pits, and drains, are all in a state of galloping disintegration.

You can stand in the front line and see whole chunks of parapet, to all appearances as sound as the British Constitution, subside like lumps of melting butter into a welter of wet earth and mud at the bottom of your carefully drained trench. Of course this upsets the drain so that it cannot work, and in a few minutes the appearance of excited and hurried scarecrows from their holes and caves betokens the fact that the water has begun to rise.

* * *

I remember meeting a certain infantry subaltern emerging from his dug-out, and for a few minutes we discussed the weather, the crops, Verdun, and similar topics. We had just arranged the terrific discomfiture of the Hun when a strange sound as of a sandbag in a slipping mood caused the subaltern to turn. His dug-out lay, a grinning ruin, in the mud. I fled. I do not mind the noise of guns, I can stand it quite well, but not a Canadian subaltern in his bitter moments.

I wrote "grinning ruin" just now, and probably it will be asked how a ruin can grin, but it is the only word I can think of to describe the aspect of a dug-out or a piece of parapet when it has thus misbehaved. It slides down with a sort of solemn defiance which is infinitely maddening. You leave a year-old babe for a moment with some prized trinket he has worried from you to play with, and on your return he holds it up—thoroughly smashed—soberly and with no word inviting your inspection. So it is with sandbags when the snow begins to smelt.

A subaltern of a certain battery, known to his brother officers as Little Lord Fauntleroy, was calmy slumbering one night in the forward observation officer's dug-out, when half the wall fell on his face. He chanced to wake, and, he said, thought there was an attack and that a Hun had smitten him. With admirable presence of mind he lay still, thinking that the Hun, imagining he had settled his victim, would go on and bayonet somebody else. Nothing happened for about a minute, when most of the remainder of the wall fell on his legs and Little Lord Fauntleroy decided it was time to move before he was buried alive. So he extricated himself with difficulty and passed the remainder of the night painfully ensconced on an empty brazier in the company commander's dug-out.

In other ways snow is a real danger to the soldier. At this moment there are dozens of apparently fair white fields in rear of the trenches which may be death traps to the unwary. They are of course, studded with shellholes, anything up to 10ft. in depth and full of water. Comes the frost, and they freeze over. Comes the snow to cover up the ice, and it is impossible to tell there is a hole in that place at all. The snow on the ice looks precisely like the snow which lies on the good, firm earth. Soon along comes an artillery signaller, perhaps, patrolling his wires or a "runner," taking a short cut. He walks over the hidden hole and the next moment is immersed in icy water. Men have been drowned in this way.

* * *

All scouts hate snow. A man is creeping about snow-covered "no man's land" when up goes a flare, and he knows that he is outlined in black against the ground as clearly as a man on a cinematograph film.

The gunner adds his voice to the chorus of complaint. Officers and sergeants spend their days in seeing that the men do not make tracks in and out of the position for the Hun airmen to read. Every night, after the ammunition and rations have been brought up, all hands have to turn out and cover up the wheel tracks.

In some mysterious manner the fuses are affected, and shells burst everywhere except where they are wanted. The observing officer finds every target and landmark hidden out of sight. The thawing slush freezes again in the night, so that roads are like skating-rinks. The farrier regretfully puts the frost-cogs on the horses' shoes, and every time they go to water the unfortunate animals, frisky with the keen air strike each other with their heels.

"Signals" weeps aloud. One airline after another snaps under the burden of flakes, and trascible brigade-majors and staff-captains make themselves almost purple in the face trying to hold converse with each other.

The flying men are the only people who get any benefit from snow, for the feet of men and horses print many secrets on its white surface. But not even the airman has a good word for the cold!

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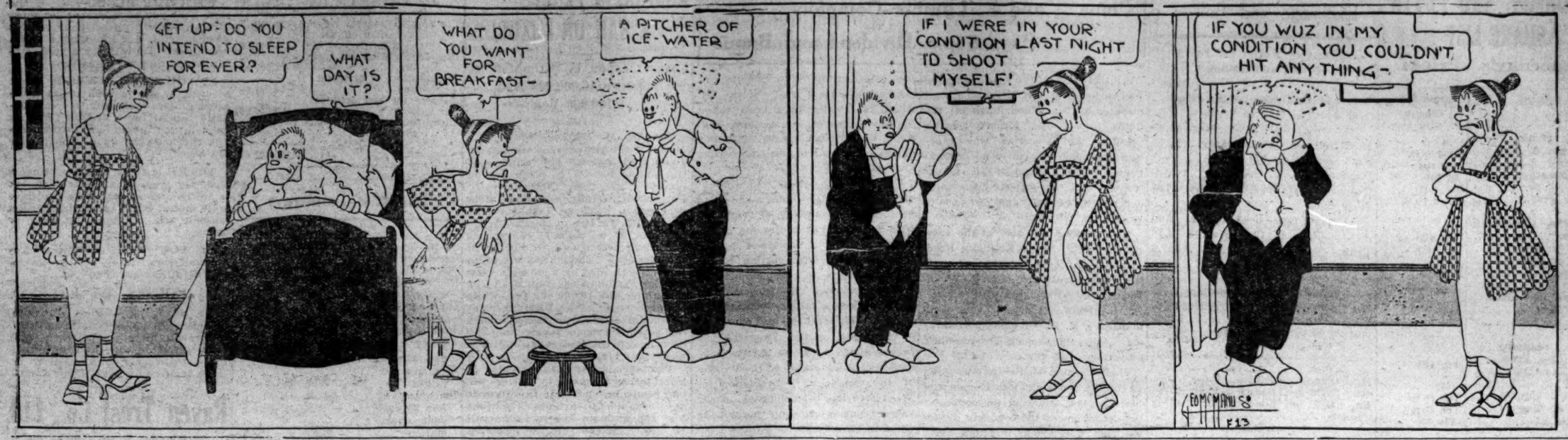
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WHAT DAY IS IT?
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A PITCHER OF ICE-WATER
IF I WERE IN YOUR CONDITION LAST NIGHT I'D SHOOT MYSELF!
IF YOU WUZ IN MY CONDITION YOU COULDN'T HIT ANY THING-
GEO MCMANUS
F13

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

New Things For The Home

Very thin gauze silk is being substituted for the stiff conventional window shade in some cases, and for the usual net or muslin curtains in others, by a firm of women interior decorators. They have found, by experimentation, that this silk answers the purpose of the shade and keeps the glare of too strong a light from a room, without darkening it in the least. The windows of a room, decorated in Chinese style, they hung with a rather bright yellow silk on which they stenciled a Chinese design. The straight narrow panels down the side and the equally straight narrow band across the top were of a bright Chinese blue. Windows in another room were lovely in a covering of flame-colored gauze, with side hangings and that straight variety of valance of a figured chintz in which the same flame color appeared. Their studio, which is a most interesting room, has the windows hung with pale fawn-colored gauze silk with a narrow border of black at the bottom. The straight, narrow side curtains and strip across the top are of black upon which conventionalised oranges have been stenciled. A screen of the same fawncolored silk has a most attractive design of a conventionalised orange grove, with a lovely fairy tale lady at each and picking them. These gauze silk curtains, contrary to what one might think, really wear well and wash beautifully, they say. Often they stencil designs upon them and they, too, are washable.

Among the popular hangings this year, they find, are the East India hand block prints. These come about 34 inches wide, with a border down each side, and usually in pieces about eight yards long. They look almost like velvet at times and come in interesting designs and soft, rich colors. Also they are inexpensive. And they make charming bedroom hangings both for city house or country home.

Velvet table covers, cut to fit any table and stenciled, are extremely pretty, particularly under lamps. A round cover of fawn-colored velvet had an inch-wide border stenciled on it in old blue. The design, which filled up the greater part of the mat, was a conventionalised jewel pattern in blue, orange and green. This glowed as though really set with jewels when put under a lighted lamp.

To go back to the question of window curtains, a pair of dainty ones for a white room were of that soft, thin white silk, with a stenciled design of most conventional little baskets in blue, with pink flowers in them. For those who do not care for the gauze draperies, there are some new nets which are decidedly popular. They are striped, but all in white, the stripes varying from the fine hairline kind to those an inch wide. Stenciled pongee makes attractive side hangings and valances for these.

Brass sconces, some holding one candle, some two, are popular and effective. They can be adjusted to the wall with ease, and, when fitted with candles to match the predominating color of the room, are artistic additions. Some of the newer brass candlesticks are tall and very, very slender.

A different looking new salad set is made of iridescent glass. The fresh green leaves of the lettuce or romaine look pretty showing through this, and it has a crisp appetizing appearance on the glass plates as well. Cups of the same glass are intended for the serving of ices. Pistachio ice cream is particularly becoming to them, they say. A broad, shallow, flat bowl of that same glass, somewhat resembling an inverted tam-o-'shanter, is destined for next summer's water lilies. The turned-in brim will keep their stems down, so that they may be arranged gracefully. Roses, too, they say, look well in that bowl.

"The tendency today," say these enthusiatic decorators, "is toward simplicity. Sometimes people implore us to come to help them throw their junk away; they do not always have the courage to do it themselves. But they don't want to spend time dusting so many things and, moreover, they are beginning to realise and appreciate the beauty and value of space and of simple things that harmonize."

Have you seen the latest thing in sugar tongs? They are so interesting looking; they remind one somewhat of a big old-fashioned key, or a pair of them. They work as tongs usually do, however, but one particularly good point in their favor is that they will cut your piece of loaf sugar in two for you, if you like, with only a slight effort on your part. They are pretty, artistic things, too.

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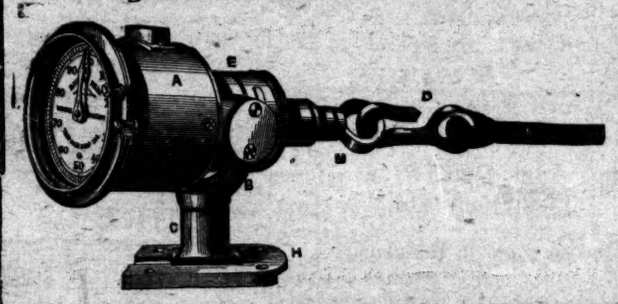

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Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$657½ B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5.10 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 352½ B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. / Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	103s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	$2.35
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 88 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 76 B.
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4.90 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$125 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 140 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.30 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.20 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.45 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.32½
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8.55 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 3.80 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shangha. Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.60 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.40 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.15 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9
Shai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 225 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 29, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 81=Tls. 1.23 @ 7.26=	Mex. $1.96
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	36⅛d.
Copper Cash	1795
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/4=Tls.	6.00
Exch. @ 72.6=Mex. $	8.26
Peking Bar	307.5
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476/16
Consols	£

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-4¼
London	Demand	3-4 5/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	247
Paris	T.T.	466½
Paris	Demand	467
New York	T.T.	79¾
New York	Demand	79⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	70¼
Japan	T.T.	64
Batavia	T.T.	197

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 11/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-5 13/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-6 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-6 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	485½
New York	4 m-s.	82⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH.

	£1=Hk. Tls.	5.12
Hk. Tls.	1=Francs	5.43
" "	1=Marks	†4.44
Gold	$1=Hk. Tls.	1.08
Hk. Tls.	1=Yen	1.81
" "	1=Rupees	2.93
" "	1=Rouble	3.23
" "	1=Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton, Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

China . and E. Lumber Company Pays 8 p.c. Dividend and Bonus

A highly successful year's working was reviewed at the fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders in the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd., yesterday, when sanction was given to a dividend of eight per cent and a bonus of Tls. 12 per share. The shareholders also voted a bonus to the staff and Tls. 4,000 to war funds.

The meeting was held at the company's offices, No. 6 Kiukiang Road. Mr. H. E. Arnhold presided and there were also present: Messrs. W. S. Jackson, C. W. Wrightson (directors), C. L. Seitz (general agent and manager), E. H. Grooms (secretary) and other shareholders, representing altogether 1,813 shares.

The chairman said:—In presenting to you the profit and loss account and balance sheet, showing the results of the operations of the company during the past year, your directors have pleasure in bringing to your attention that the profits shown are the largest so far recorded in the history of the company.

During the past year, the average volume of the building trade in China has been below normal, and the Government business, which constitutes one of the important items of the company's operations, has not been satisfactory. Demand at Shanghai, has, however, been good and the company's sawmill plant and dry kilns have helped to increase the percentage of trade handled, owing to the facilities offered the building trade in the supply of high-grade stock, as required for superior construction work.

The larger part of the profits earned during the past year has been derived from the sub-chartering of tonnage and handling of general cargo on the company's chartered vessels on the Pacific. Had it not been for the satisfactory returns from this department of our working, the profits of the company during last year would not have been so much above normal.

Turning to the details of accounts before us, you will observe that stocks on hand are Tls. 871,507.38 in value, as compared with Tls. 574,994.16 at the end of the previous year. It has been considered advisable to carry sufficient stocks for six months' operations, to protect the company's interests, in the event of tonnage becoming so scarce that new cargo cannot be imported as wanted to meet the company's engagements in forward contracts.

A factor in this connection is, that, by holding sufficient stocks, we are not forced to charter at unreasonable terms, but can wait until favorable opportunities offer. Working on this basis, the stocks purchased during Autumn and Winter have cost considerably below the present market average. The values at which the stocks have been taken for the closing of our accounts continue, in accordance with the policy of the company, to be conservative and safe.

Under sundry debtors, the amount of Tls. 159,353.28, which is shown to be due to the company, as compared with Tls. 55,563.92 at the end of the previous year, is explained by the fact that the greater portion of this indebtedness is in connection with credits extended to the Chinese Government on railway contracts.

S. S. Tseangtah.—The operation of this vessel on the Yangtsze has proved satisfactory and her earnings have added materially to the income of the company. Depreciation of Tls. 10,000 has been allowed on her value, reducing same on the balance sheet to Tls. 100,000.

Mill machinery and general equipment has been improved and added to during the year and the company's plant is in excellent condition. Land at Shanghai has been reduced in value by Tls. 1,504.80, through sale to the Shanghai Municipal Council of a small strip necessary for the Tengyueh Road Extension. The cost of improvement on our land in levelling and bettering same for the storage of lumber has been paid out of working expenses.

Under liabilities, it is to be noted that the overdraft with our bankers is somewhat greater than in the previous year, which is due to the larger stocks carried and also the heavier amount due the company by sundry debtors. Collections during March have, however, reduced our overdraft materially.

The reserve funds have been increased to Tls. 150,000 for ordinary and Tls. 100,000 for special, whilst the fund for equalisation of dividends stands at Tls. 50,000. If the shareholders approve of the recommendation of the board to place a further Tls. 50,000 out of the profit of last year's working to the reserve for equalisation of dividends, thus raising this fund to Tls. 100,000, the total reserves of the company will then amount to Tls. 350,000.

Our balance at credit of profit and loss account available for distribution is Tls. 144,862.55, which your directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 8%, absorbing ..... Tls.	32,000.00
A bonus of Tls. 12 per share, absorbing	48,000.00
Transfer to reserve fund for equalisation of dividends	50,000.00
To war funds, to be distributed at the discretion of H. B. M. Consul-General	4,000.00
Carry forward to new account	10,862.55

The proposal to contribute Tls. 4,000 to war funds is one which your board trusts will meet with your approval. This is, I think, all I have to say regarding the report and accounts, but, before proposing the adoption and passing of same, I shall be pleased to reply to questions which any shareholder may desire to ask.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:

"That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed."

"That the directors be authorised to pay a dividend for the year ended February 28, 1917, of Tls. 8 per share and a bonus of Tls. 12 per share, to the shareholders on the register at this date, to transfer to reserve fund for equalisation of dividends Tls. 50,000 and to contribute to war funds Tls. 4,000, carrying forward to new account Tls. 10,862.55."

"That Mr. H. E. Arnhold be re-elected a director of the company."

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 500."

"That a bonus of 10%, plus an additional war bonus of 5% of their salaries, be paid to the members of the foreign staff of the company."

Mr. R. N. Truman voiced the satisfaction of the shareholders at the company's very satisfactory showing and their thanks to all who had been responsible for it.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 29, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Dock Tls. 88.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.25
Gulas "B" Tls. 8.55
Kota Bahroes Tls. 9.75
Kapayangs Tls. 30.00
Ziangbes Tls. 6.15

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 29, 1917.

Official

Cathay Ord. Tls. 6.15 cash

Direct

Gula Kals Tls. 8.60 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 28 was 85 tons."

If You Are Interested In Some

REMARKABLE LAND VALUES

It Will Pay You To See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

AUSTRALIA PLACES A BAN ON LUXURIES

Loss to Japan Is Estimated At Between 16,000,000 And 2,700,000 Yen

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, according to an official report, has announced the official decision to place ban on luxuries in the Commonwealth Parliament. Opinion in Japan differs very much, however, regarding the bearing of the ban on Japan's trade interests, as no reliable report has yet been received as to the scope of the measure. The ultimate loss to Japan is estimated by some authorities on the Japano-Australian trade at something like 16,000,000 yen, while the authorities in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, place the possible loss to Japan from the decision of the Australian Government at 2,712,650, yen.

The officials said that according to information received by them the ban would be limited to fancy goods and ornamental articles. In that case the ultimate loss to Japan will be only 2,712,650 yen, the principal articles affected and their export values in 1914 being as follows:

Classes of goods	Yen
Satin	24,692
"Kohaku"	17,618
Mixed "tsumugi"	294,804
Crapes	278,602
Other silk textiles	57,513
Silk handkerchiefs	329,175
Silk goods	22,679
Silk underwear	46,569
Buttons	353,300
Combs	10,415
Silk kimono	38,873
Silk night gowns	69,315
Cigarette mouthpieces	79,074
Glass beadles	19,909
Bronze ware	27,786
Miscellaneous accessories to clothes	696,276
Money bags	18,677
Fans	15,393
Toys	521,075

Besides, there are a large number of goods including brushes, lacquer ware, ivory ware, and other notions, but their values of export fall short of 10,000 yen.

"Habutae, cotton hosiery, braids, and some other goods," stated the authorities in reply to an inquiry, "will not be included in the list of prohibited goods. They can not be numbered among fancy goods or ornamental works. However, if the meaning of his speech is extended so as to include those goods Japan's losses will rise to a much larger figure and Japan will be a heavy sufferer.

"As to the reason for this decision we must take Mr. Hughes' explanation, as given in the Consular despatch. It is open to doubt whether Mr. Hughes can carry out his decision to encourage the home industry for the present, for Australia is now engrossed with the manufacture of munitions and equipment of her troops on the Continent, her industrial forces being minimized as far as possible."

Under peace conditions Australia is known for her scarcity of labor and high wages, the officials said, and unless this drawback is eradicated it will be quite difficult for Australia to attain her new objective. As to the attitude of the Japanese business community toward the new limitations, the authorities stated that no sign of flutter had been noticed in the business world so far, as no definitive knowledge of the scope and nature of the new restrictions had been obtained yet. Business circles, however, will make some efforts to lighten their burden on that score as soon as they are advised of the exact extent of their losses.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 14 and 15.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

	Per picul. $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 162/150
Smoked Good Ribbed	„ 150/136
Smoked Fine Plain	„ 133/130
Smoked Good Plain	„ 125/123
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ 123
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ 110
Unsmoked Fine Plain	„ 125/122
Unsmoked Good Plain	„ 117/108
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 164/155
Good Pale Thin	„ 155/146
Good Pale Blanket	„ Nil
Good Brown Blanket	„ 134/126
Fine Brown	„ 137/124
Good Brown	„ 123/111
Good Dark	„ 115/ 88
Barky	„ 95/ 70
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 98/ 65
Loose	„ 78/ 50
Sheet: Cupwashing	„ 100/ 99

Catalogued for:
Sale Pcls. 14,858 (about 884 tons)
Sold Pcls. 6,704 (about 399 tons)

At this week's auction the demand had fallen off considerably from last week's sale, and a heavy decline in prices is to be recorded. The top prices for Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet were $164 and $162 respectively, but only a few picked lots fetched these figures. The average prices were very much lower. Only a few lots of Unsmoked Sheet were sold. Medium and lower Crepes were neglected and suffered a severe decline in prices. Bidding was extremely erratic throughout the sale.

At the continuation of the auction this morning the tendency was still weaker. Fine Pale Crepe did not exceed $158, and only a few good lots of Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet realised $159.

HALL AND HOLTZ DIVIDEND

At a meeting of a board of Directors of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Limited, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to recommend at the general meeting of the Company, on the audited accounts for the year ended February last, the following:—

To pay a dividend of 10%	$52,676.00
Transfer to property account	15,000.00
Transfer to general reserve	13,619.76
15% depreciation off all fixtures	5,261.98
15% depreciation off sprinklers.	2,357.68
Equalisation of dividend fund	20,000.00
Reserve for bad doubtful debts	2,000.00
Carry forward to new account	46,493.45
	157,408.87

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 28, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$30,380.55	$28,702.28
Loss by currency depreciation	6,790.81	7,650.02
Effective Receipts	$23,589.74	$21,052.26
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23 67	28.28
Car miles run	78,371	71,117
Passengers carried	1,378,285	1,266,670

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WITH THE BEGINNING of the New Year you usually consider most carefully how to invest your surplus money. It is hard to find a small investment that will pay a good rate of interest and yet be safe.

IF YOU HAVE FUNDS to invest at once, or if you wish to lay aside a few dollars each year to create definite capital for a certain time, let us tell you about our investments and the business upon which they are based.

THERE MAY be safe investments that pay more than 7 per cent, but it means a good deal to you to have your money earn as much as that without causing you any care or worry.

IF YOU WISH to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall, four bedrooms with built-in closets, three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.

23-3-17

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING MEETING, 1917

THE entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, 31st March, 1917.

Members leaving Entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

13210

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 12th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th April to 12th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 29th March, 1917.

13254

Moving-Photo

DO you want to see yourself in moving-photo? Do you want to show your friends all the tricks you can do with one photo?

You can have them all and carry the photo home for $2.00 Mex.

Call at
Chung Hwa Photographic Co.
377 Nanking Road.

13201

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our price for which is fixed at the very moderate figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs French Concession.

Shanghai, March 5, 1917.

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMAN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 6.

20 NANKING ROAD

13147

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, owing to the shareholders desiring to discontinue the business, the firm called Teh Kong Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, has been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), through the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu (馮韜山王紹坡). The sale includes all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter all business formerly carried on with various parties by the Teh Kong Ziang, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., will be fully undertaken by the said Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
Yee Ngoh Ming 奚鄂銘
Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍

Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

13116

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, on the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an agreement has been entered into between the shareholders of the firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue Yuen Chang have bought from the shareholders the business of the firm named Teh Kong Ziang at Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, with all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang will take full responsibility for all business, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., formerly carried on by the said Teh Kong Ziang, and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣

Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and sherter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principalities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS,
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars ac ording to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Susbcribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	(Mauritius
Galle		Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Rev. J. S. Symons, and Mr. Remedios.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Geney and child, Miss M. E. Hall, Messrs. A. Gaussin and F. Murry Davis.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Miss Donald.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shangtung for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. MacAlona, Miss Gordon, Messrs. Gibbinson, Lishman and McCubbin.

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Saturday & Sunday.
30th, 31st March and 1st April

"BROKEN COIN"
8th, 9th and 10th Episodes

Six Long Reels, 6,000 Feet,

Very startling and thrilling incidents are witnessed in the new six parts of this wonderful and high-class serial.

Dress Circle Seats .... 30 Cents.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.

— APOLLO THEATRE —

Programme for March 30th, 31st and April 1st.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"THE UNKNOWN RAY"
Drama by M. C. Morlhon
IN THREE PARTS.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes.
Depicting all the principal events.

"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"
Showing the Seventh Episode, entitled:

"The Bang Sun Engine" Two Reels.
"Reuben's Busy Day" A humorous comedy.

MATINEE, Saturday, March 31st, at 5 p.m.
MATINEE, Sunday, April 1st, at 3 p.m.
The 15th and 16th Episodes of
"The Iron Claw"
Will be screened at each Matinee.

PLEASE NOTE—From April 1st the Apollo Telephone No. will be changed to NORTH 381.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT

THE ALHAMBRA, No. 9 Siccawei Road.

The Net Profits Will be Devoted to any War Fund or Charity in need of Assistance

Full Orchestra | ADMISSION $5.00, | Light Refreshments

Booking at Moutrie's, Kalee Hotel and Alhambra.

FRANK HYDE, Manager.

Tonight

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

28.—The barometers have considerably risen on he whole of the Chinese continent; the monsoon is blowing again rather fresh all along the coast. Cloudy, but, as a rule, fair weather.

29.—Cold night; hoar frost; very fine weather. The anticyclone seems to have concentrated to the S.W. Shanghai.

Thursday, March 29, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	769.69	771.19
„ „ inches	30.30	30.36
Variation mm. for 24 h	.02	-11.37
Variation mm. for 12 h	-15.6	-1.30
Wind Direction	NE	NE
Wind Kilom per hour	5	3
Wind Miles	3.1	1 9
Temperature Cen	3.2	7.4
Temperature Fahr	3.78	4 .3
Humidity: oo	88	65
Rebu.-sity 5-10	10	9
Rainfallmm.	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 20
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 10	Apr. 6
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Kamakura Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 1

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 1	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
.. 2	4 00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	5.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 30	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 31	5 00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
.. 2	4 00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	5.30*	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 7	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 10	..	Nagasaki Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 30	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 13	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 30	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 30	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S. N.Co.
.. 31	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 31	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
.. 8	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 30	A. M.	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 30	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 30	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F
.. 30	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ieshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 31	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 31	..	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Apr 1	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 5	8.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 3	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
.. 31	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 1	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN. Co.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 3	D.L.	Chinkiang, H'kow & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	D.L.	Wuhu & Hankow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N.	Hankow etc,	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 4	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 29	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S N.Co	KLYW
.. 29	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1272	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
.. 29	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
.. 29	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
.. 29	Hankow	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 29	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
.. 29	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
.. 29	Newchwang	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 29	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 29	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Haichow, Eching	Hangchow	1491	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	Hankow etc	Kiangbsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Tsingtao, Dalny	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 29	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	Hankow etc.	Yobyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 29	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3468	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Wartina	782	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Mar 25	Hongkong	Glengyle	596	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Mar 25		Hunglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo	CERCW
Mar 28	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 28	Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Mar 23	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 26	Tientsin	Koonshing	3243	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 28	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Mar 28	Hongkong	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1692	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 19	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Mar 28	Japan	Miyazaki maru	4-96	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKB
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	797	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Mar 29	Vladivostock	Penza	9879	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Mar 18	Balikpapan	Romany	2579	Br.	A. P. Co.	11 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Stor Nordiske	797	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Mar 28	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Philip, will leave on Friday, the 30th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Manamers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 30th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, March 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, the 31st inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despached from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 31 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 3rd April, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, Chartered s.s. Kiangping, March 31. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 3, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons, Capt. Maki, will leave on Monday, April 2, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11.000 tons, Capt. Maki, will leave on Monday the 2nd April 1917. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "ECUADOR"	..... Apr. 1
S.S. "COLOMBIA" .....Apr. 7	..... Apr. 26
S.S. "VENEZUELA" .....May 5	..... May 24

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

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Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Brumby
6P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Morocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
8P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	326	6	36	Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yeterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Lungkow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Waihaiwei and Tsingtao yesterday.

The water mark at Hankow on the 26th instant was 12' 10", at Kiukiang on the following day 15' 1" and at Wuhu on the 28th was 10' 2".

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu is appointed to sail from Hongkong today, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Monday, April 2. She will be despatched as above on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the sailing day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SHORTEST ROUTE TO
ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO.
MONTREAL and NEW YORK

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 11,750 Tons
MONTEAGLE 12,720 Tons

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 Tons.	April 2	1917
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents,*
Telephone No. 3229. 53 Szechuen Road.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 7. JUNE 12, AUG. 26.
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR
* OMITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	——	March 30
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	April 13
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	April 22

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 3
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 7
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	April 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	April 14

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 5, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	April 12, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	April 2
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Komatsubara,	April 15

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Jaapn.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuser Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	535	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	540	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	710
000	1125	550	.	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	.	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow	dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	845
7.	.	—	220	:		:	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	—	755	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2338	810
9.	:	—	420	:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
.	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1439	. .	.	dep. Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yeschowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line							
930	1350	2130	d. Yeschowfu a.	630	1230	2000	550	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1028	1455	2228	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.	708	1302	1902

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

WE, the undersigned, having financial connections with the Wei Fong Yi Kee Native Bank, Changchow (常州集豐益記錢莊), for many years, on the 24th of the 12th moon last, entrusted our shop employe, one named Van Chang Fu (樊長發), with a deposit book for drawing $400 at the said Bank, when he unexpectedly absconded with it. The case has been laid before the District Magistrate, and the guarantee is held pending the recovery of the deposit book.

Included with the deposit book, was also $2,000, due on the 25th of the 12th moon, which we immediately withdrew, and the District Magistrate has instructed the above Bank to cancel it.

The public are hereby warned not to negotiate the said deposit book, on any occasion.

Vu Shing Kung Pawn Shop.
LI CHENG CHIN.
(呂城鎮阜興公典)
13247

Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EMMA URNETT MERRILL, Deceased.	Cause No. 571 Special Proceeding No. 211 (Testamentary) NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Emma Burnett Merrill, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Henry Ferdinand Merrill, 2nd, Esquire, Ancillary Executor of the said Estate, at 7-A The Bund, Shanghai, China, on or before the 9th day of September; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Ancillary Executor.

Henry Ferdinand Merrill, 2nd,
Ancillary Executor,
c/o The Public Works Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
7-A The Bund,
Shanghai, China.

Dated, March 9, 1917.
13013

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Valuable and Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

Comprising:—

Hall (Black Wood furniture), Drawing Room, valuable Victor Gramophone with Records, Dining Room in Teak, two complete Bed Room suites in Teak, Bathroom, Pantry, Kitchen and Garden, valuable carpets, electric light fittings.

On view Saturday and Sunday.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Telephone No. 4240.

The Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Thursday, the Twelfth day of April, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., when the subjoined resolutions which were passed as extraordinary resolutions at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of March, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

(1) That the name of the Company be changed to "The Shanghai Hotels, Limited."

(2) That the new articles submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman thereof be and they are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

DATED the Twenty-ninth day of March, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.
13258

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars**, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years**, the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage viz.,**

Our Monthly Drawings which give you **an opportunity** to get **every month a return of from $12 to $2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

M. CHING CHONG,

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

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The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

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For further information, please apply to—

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Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

German Medical And Engineering School To Resume Tomorrow

Four hundred students who once studied under the roof of the German Medical and Engineering School in the French Concession will take the opportunity of resuming their work when the special train leaves Shanghai tomorrow morning to convey them to their new home, the Woosung College. Only 100 members of the organisation have not yet registered to come back. These include mostly residents outside of Shanghai, but it is expected that all of them will return in the near future.

The special deputy from Peking, Mr. Sung Pang-nien, considers the housing of the pupils in Woosung as only temporary. No change is intended to be made in the staff.

The French Minister at Peking, in explanation to the Chinese Government for the closing down of the German school, stated that it was suspected that German propaganda existed within its walls and since it is a technical school, dangerous articles may be manufactured for the disturbance of peace in the French Settlement.

PROLONG PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—The text of the Bill for the prolongation of Parliament has been issued. It provides for the extension of the life of Parliament to September 30.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 23.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows in their weekly share market report:

Since our last report the market has continued fairly active and business has been on rather a better scale than for some time. The anticipated weakness for the March Settlement has not so far eventuated, but buyers seem inclined still to hold off a little longer.

Shanghai is once more experiencing a slight relapse after a very brisk market, particularly is this noticeable in Cotton Shares which were all in strong demand last week. The market is now easier with sellers predominating. The Tael rate keeps fairly high viewed from the standpoint of recent quotations.

Banks are still wanted at $680, with a small business reported at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have come to business at $890, Cantons at $870, North Chinas at $150, Yangtszes at $235, are all quoted at last week's rate with no business reported.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are in demand at $352½. China Fires at $155.

Shipping.—The strength reported in Douglas shares was very short lived and now despite the announcement of a $5 interim dividend the market has receded to $102. Deferred Indos have fluctuated between $126 and $129, with most of the business done round about $127, at the close the rate of Star Ferries at $33, Steamboats $18½ are quiet with nothing doing.

Refineries.—China Sugars closed last week at $123, and have since been quoted as high as $130 for cash, at which rate a small business was done. The rate however has receded again, and today sellers are offering shares at $127 with buyers waiting for $125. Malabons at $33, are without feature.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted nominal at last weeks rate of Tls. 18½. Raubs are offering at $2.35, Tronohs at 30s. Shells at 103s., Urals at 30s. with no business transacted.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quoted at $81, with business done slightly higher than this. Hongkong Docks are wanted at $127. Shanghai Docks after advancing to Tls. 88 for cash have since fallen away to Tls. 86 as which price there are buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at $93, West Points at $70, Hongkong Lands at $94 could all be placed at quotations. Humphreys were offering at $6¼ on Wednesday with no buyers over $6, but the market has since strengthened to $6¼, round about which rate a fair business has been done. Hongkong Hotels at $102, are unchanged from last week.

Cotton Mills.—The market in Shanghai in Cotton Mill Shares seems to be easier. The following quotations must be taken as more or less nominal:—Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 118, Ewos at Tls 147½, Kung Yiks Tls. 13, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $49, China Lights are wanted at $4.70, Hongkong Trams have come to business to a fair extent at $7, there are no sellers in evidence under $7.10 at which rate the market closes steady.

The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending 17th March, 1917.—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts 11 weeks.
This year	$12,121	$151,143
Last year	11,005	138,383
Increase	1,116	12,763
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Providents are offering at $8.10, China Borneos are wanted at $8. Cements have come to business at $9, William Powells at $6, and Dairy Farms at $24, Waterboats have changed hands at $16¾. Hongkong Ices at $160 are quiet with nothing doing.

Companies Reports.—The following Companies have issued their reports for 1916, from which we give extracts below:—

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Working Accounts 1915.—This Account shows a surplus of $444,357.90.

Reinsurance Fund.—The sum standing at credit of this Account has been employed in the purchase of Gold Securities, and this Fund will be shown as a Sterling Fund in future.

It is proposed to appropriate £15,000, at exchange 2/4¾ = $125,217.-39, out of the profits of the year 1915 to the credit of this Fund will then stand at £77,909.7.0.

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—Depreciation in the market prices of Securities and a loss in the value of Gold Securities as expressed in Silver, due to the rise in exchange from 1/11d. the rate as per last Report to 2/4¾ the rate at 31st December 1916, has assisted to reduce the sum standing at credit of this Account to $35,852.27.

It is proposed to transfer $103,140.-51 from the profits of the year 1915 to the credit of this Account, which will then stand at $138,992.78.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of $27 per share absorbing $216,000.

Working Account 1916.—The balance at credit of this Account is $467,907.73.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Mar.	5
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	16
Carmarthenshire	Jan.	22
City of Corinth	Feb.	20
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	25
Iyo Maru	Mar.	11
Suwa Maru	Jan.	29
Tsuruga Maru	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordiliere	Feb.	21
Gemini	Feb.	8
Porthos	Feb.	3
For New York		
Eurymedon	Dec.	23
Tokiwa Maru	Mar.	21
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	12
For San Francisco, etc.		
Siberia Maru	Mar.	1
Tenyo Maru	Mar.	9
Venezuela	Mar.	4
For Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Feb.	19
Tamba Maru	Mar.	13
For Tacoma		
Canada Maru	Feb.	7
Justin	Feb.	17
Manila Maru	Mar.	6

Compound Glycerophosphate

WINE.

A most valuable reconstructive tonic in cases of physical and mental breakdown, nervous exhaustion, loss of energy and insomnia.

$2.00

per bottle.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

37 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep	1 .3	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2..0
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	7.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	3.15.30	T.P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep	..	..	..	..	S. 12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31	T.P.R Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20		..
NANKING dep.	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00
TANYANG dep.	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.38	20.30		5.06
WUSIH dep.	12.42	13.44	15.53	18.31	..		4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..		5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	18.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.[illegible]	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.0	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.[illegible]	[illegible]	..	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	0.35	....	14.3[illegible]	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep	....	8.28	9.42	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunkiang dep.	...	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Ka-hai dep.	....	10.03	11.5[illegible]	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.46	19.20	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.0[illegible]	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.10	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	....	18.[illegible]4	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.[illegible]0	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An dep	....	....	....	8.16	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14.47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	..	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.42	....
Jessfield dep	....	....	....	12.01	14.26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8 30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.2[illegible]	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

The Season's Event !!!

HILL'S BAZAAR

OPENS

On Monday, April 2nd

At 119 Szechuen Rd. corner Peking Rd.

(Opposite the Chinese Post Office)

FOR 12 DAYS ONLY !

$50,000.00 Worth

Of New Spring and Summer

Outfitting Goods and Household Linens at Prices positively lower than last year, owing to favourable exchange.

THE GOODS COMPRISE:

Bed Linen
Table Linen
Curtains & Curtainings
Bath & Face Towels
Voiles & Piques.
Embroidered Voiles,
Flouncings
Spring Suitings
Dress Fabrics
Dainty Lingerie.
Longcloths,
Madapolams
Organdies
Lawns
Calicoes.
Underwear
Hosiery
Footwear
Raincoats
Bathing Suits.

in fact everything appertaining to Men's, Women's and Children's Wear

Note:—The proprietors of Hill's Bazaar stand at the back of the following guarantee:

"Every article offered at this Bazaar to be lower in price than at our last bazaar, the quality in some instances being even higher."

Local residents who did not receive our descriptive catalogue, please communicate with us and we will forward one.

Bazaar will be open for 12 days from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

Don't confuse our Bazaar with the so-called cheap-sales, clearance sales, etc. At our Bazaar you are offered perfectly New Goods at low prices on the principle of "small profits—Quick turn-over" so don't miss this opportunity.

TO LET

No. 25 Chaoufoong Road

(Monteford Place).

6 large rooms, bathrooms attached to bedrooms, spacious attics and servants' quarters. Rent moderate. Vacant 1st April.

For particulars apply to

Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient,

20 The Bund.

13265

When you think of an Article which is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White,

Think of

The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: $4.25

Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China

BILL SMITH

ITALY'S BEST VERMOUTH IS CINZANO

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30,625 Tons

will be despatched from Woosung for

Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and subsequent sailings of these steamers.

For further particulars apply to

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. 181-182

13010

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

NOTIFICATION is hereby made that on and after the 1st April the above company will open their own offices at No. 3G Peking Road, under the management of Mr. W. D. McCallum.

W. D. McCALLUM.

Manager for North China.

NOTIFICATION is hereby made that on and after the 1st April we the undersigned will cease to be the Resident Secretaries of the above company.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.

13264

Notice

We wish to bring before the notice of our Customers and the general public that, owing to the extension of the exchange, our Telephone Number will be NORTH 255 from April 1st, 1917.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE

Nos. 5 and 6 Shantung Road

Chinese Hospital Compound.

TO BE LET. Two foreign dwelling houses, six rooms, servants' quarters, etc., small garden. Apply to E. Pugh, 7 Hankow Road.

13228

MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

will remove on or about April 1st to the more commodious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building), where they will show a new and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods.

13241

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS YALE HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting	$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table	1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade	1.00 for 60
Native Eggs, second-grade	1.00 for 70

Chung Hsin Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway station)

(近寶山路在中興路口).

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have established a branch office at No. 4, The Bund, and all shipping business formerly carried on for us by our agents, Messrs. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Coasting Service) and Messrs. The American Trading Co. (Trans-Pacific Service) will be transferred to us on and after April 1, 1917.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

13208

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

13343

LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN, PRESENTS

THE NEW

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

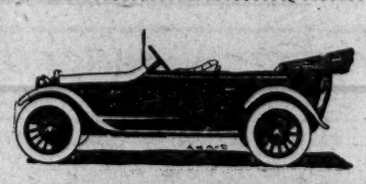
in the following latest London Successes

March 30 "MR. MANHATTAN"	Wednesday and Thursday April 4th and 5th The Latest Farcical Comedy with Music From the Gaiety Theatre, London. "THE GIRL FROM CIROS"
March 31 "TINA"	Friday, April 6th NO PERFORMANCE
April 2 & 3 "THEODORE & CO."	Saturday, April 7th The Worlds Popular Musical Comedy, "THE MERRY WIDOW"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission $3.00, $2.00, $1.00.

The plans of the remaining performances now open at Moutrie's.



FOR SALE

A Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS of well-known French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station) Tel. West 412

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2434.

LOAN OF 1897.

THE debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1897 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1917, from which date interest will cease.

Holders are given the option of exchanging their scrip for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917 at par. This option will terminate on June 30, 1917.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 29, 1917.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

13261

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

SATURDAY and MONDAY

(7th and 9th April, 1917)

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 31st March, 1917, at 6 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

THE DERBY CUP (Value $2,000) comes off some time after the Shanghai Spring Meeting, 1917, and the date will be announced later. The ENTRY will also be closed on Saturday, 31st March, 1917, at 6 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

13246

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) Today, the 30th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1917.

13090

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, Today, the 30th day of March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the 10 months ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, 23rd, to Friday, 30th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13066

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 8 and 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184 THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, verandah and bathroom attached, in German family. Apply to No. 328 Avenue Joffre.

TO LET, newly painted unfurnished flat, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Also furnished or unfurnished attic, with bathroom attached, Range Road. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

13249 A 1

WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with verandah and bathrooms, also good attic, Quinsan Gardens district. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

13250 M 31

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL Road, 6-roomed house, with attics, to let; for immediate occupation. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

13242 A 3

HOUSE TO LET, 45 Bubbling Well Road; furniture can be taken over by valuation. Apply on premises.

13181 A 6

MEDICAL

JAPANESE skilful masseur gives treatment at his residence. 15 years' experience in America. Rheumatism and nervousness a speciality. Highest recommendations. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

13264 M 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A CHINESE clerk seeks position. Knowledge of Customs, insurance, and general office work. A-1 references. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

13253 M 31

POSITION WANTED by a young man with good knowledge of Building Construction and Drafting, speaking three Chinese dialects, and also familiar with office work. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.

13245 M 31

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: American bachelor desires well-furnished bedroom, with improved bath attached, with full board in refined family. French or Western district preferred. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

13266 M 30

WANTED by Russian bachelor, furnished room without board, in some British family near Broadway Road district. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

13237 M 30

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

13256 A 1

WANTED, experienced accountant, under 35 years of age, preference given to American or Britisher acquainted with exchange and shipping. Apply personally at 8 Kiukiang Road. Wells Fargo & Company.

13248 M 30

OFFICES TO LET

THREE large rooms, centrally located, with option of taking over office furniture, etc. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

13239 M 30

EDUCATIONAL

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese gentleman, speaking good Pekingese, Cantonese, or native language, desires to exchange English conversation and speech with American or English gentleman. Eastern district preferred. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

13243 M 30

VIOLIN and English conversation lessons wanted by Chinese gentleman, twice weekly, American or English teacher preferred. Must be near Eastern district. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

13243 M 30

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Evinrude detachable row-boat motor. All particulars to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

13262 M 30

INDIAN motor-cycle, twin-cylinder, with side-car for sale. Can be seen at the Continental Hotel, Szechuen Road.

13440 A 2

FOR SALE, Overland car, five-seater, four-cylinder, in good order. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

13236 M 31

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, 6 h.p. high-geared, Harley-Davidson 1916 model. Perfect condition, used only three months. Cost $580, with all accessories. Sell for $450. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

13255 M 31

FOR SALE, excellent furniture of six-roomed house on Avenue Joffre. Purchaser can take over lease. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

13198 M 31